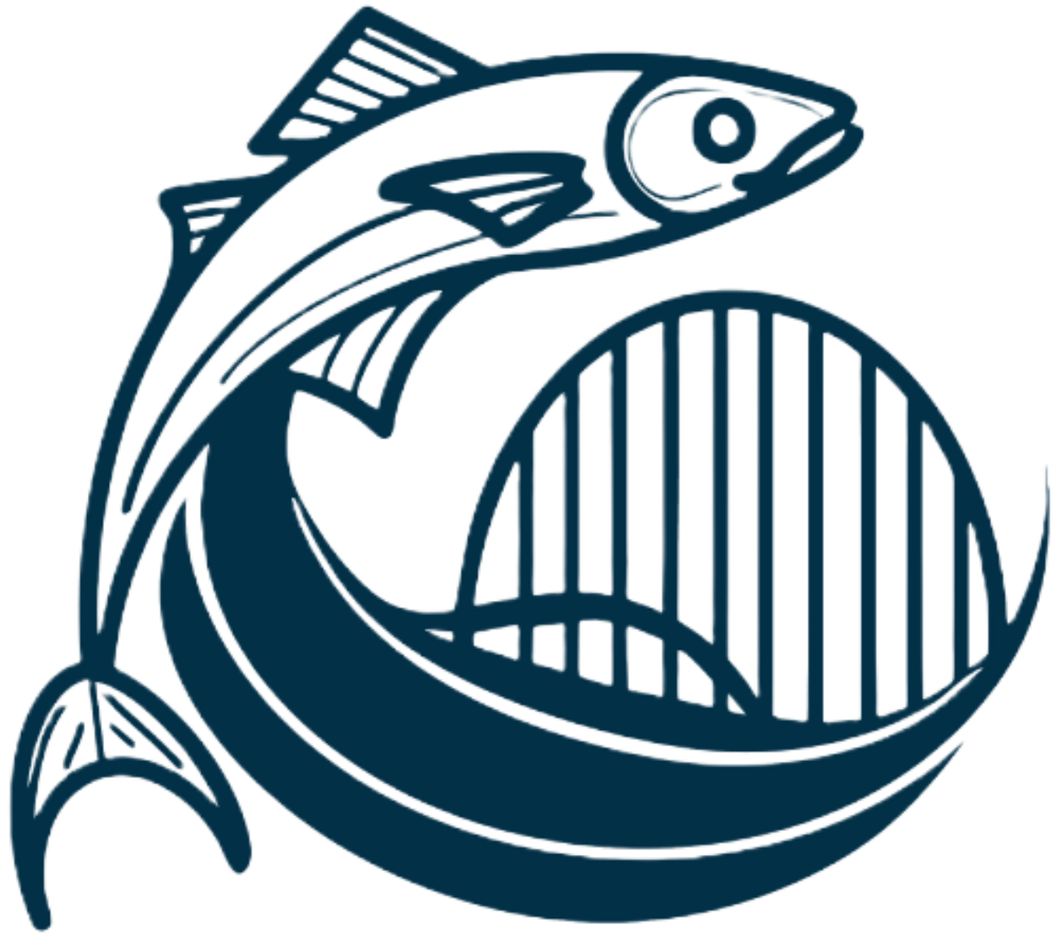

SEAGATE

AC5000 - MASTERS STUDIO REPORT

2024

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09. SITE PROPOSAL

A demonstration of our site proposals in this chapter aims to incorporate findings on location suitability, environmental impacts, and community needs.

08. BIBLIOGRAPHY

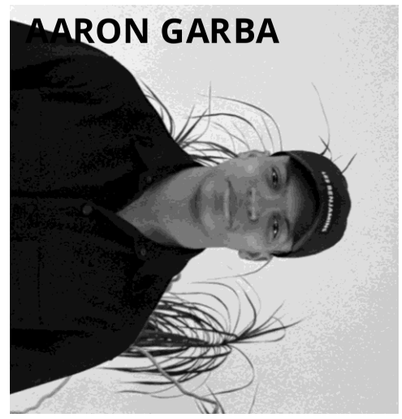
01

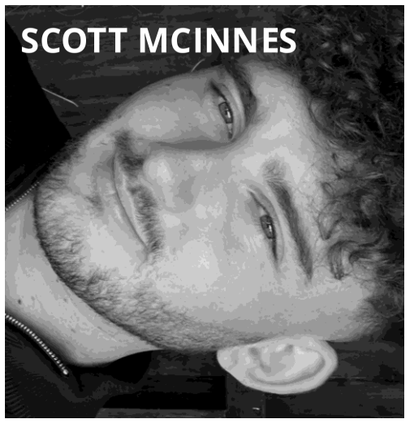
TEAM INTRODUCTION

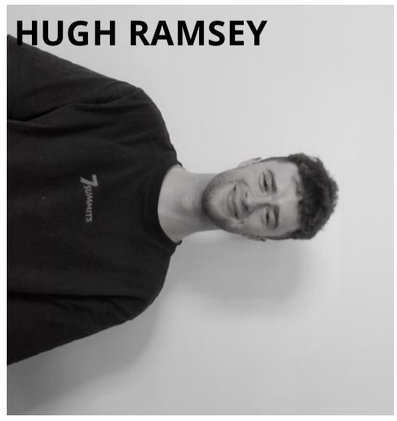
OUR TEAM

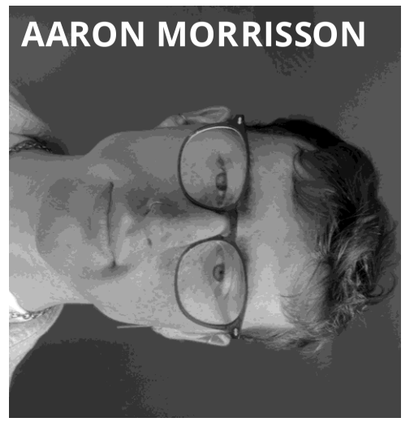
PEHAG SAFARI

ELMA PAYET


AARON GARBA


SCOTT MCINNES


HUGH RAMSEY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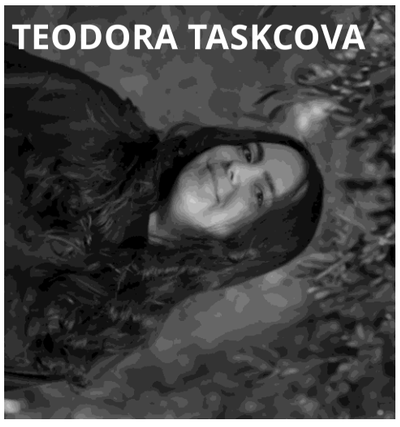
TEODORA TASKCOVA

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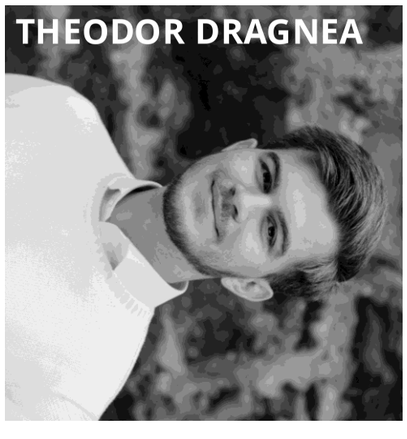
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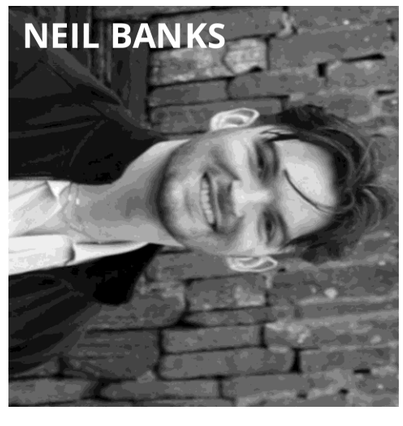

NEIL BANKS

ANTONIA IAKOVIDOU

VICKY EDMONDSON

PASHARA GUNASEKERA

AXELLE BREDELLE

SITE PROPOSALS
*Axelle *Theodor *Aaron M. *Aimee *Antonia *Miko *Elma *Aaron G. *Pashara *Scott

FILM
* Vicky *Hugh *Elma

MANIFESTO
* Axelle *Aaron G.

DIGITAL MODEL
*Antonia *Theodor

HISTORY
* Antonia *Neil *Aaron M.

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHICS
* Vicky *Elma *Axelle

LOGO
*Aaron M.

REPORT
* Antonia *Miko *Pashara *Neil *Teodora

GEOGRAPHY
* Teodora *Aimee *Hugh

ORGANISATION

ECONOMY
* Theodor *Miko *Scott

TECHNICAL DRAWINGS
* Teodora *Pegah *Pashara

PRESENTATION
*Aaron G. *Theodor *Aimee

CHALLENGES & OPPURTUNITIES
* Aaron G. *Pegah *Pashara *Antonia

PHYSICAL MODEL
* Aimee *Aaron G. *Aaron M. *Teodora *Scott

SURVEY
* Antonia *Vicky *Miko

GRAPHICS
* Antonia *Miko *Pashara *Neil *Teodora

LEADERS
*Theodor *Vicky

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

This project aims to design a comprehensive redevelopment strategy for Peterhead's waterfront, with a focus on long-term expansion to assist the developing carbon capture sector and improve communal spaces. The report will analyse Peterhead in many aspects, starting from its location, its reach history, climate and leading to our final site, 'Seagate'. The project will describe strategies for environmental resilience, connectivity, and tourist development, with the goal of revitalising the waterfront as a welcome, functional location for both inhabitants and visitors. By the end we will discuss the key manifesto points we have found that will help us

By the end, we will discuss the key manifesto points we have identified, which will serve as guiding principles for the project's implementation. These points will highlight our commitment to sustainability, economic vitality, and social inclusivity, ensuring that the redevelopment of Peterhead's waterfront delivers long-term benefits for both the local community and the environment.

QR code for our mini film, trying to capture Peterhead's essence.

02

PETERHEAD CONTEXT

PETERHEAD

PETERHEAD
31 MILES
ABERDEEN

PETERHEAD

1: 500000

CLIMATE CHANGE

Over the last 10 years the average temperature has been recorded at 0.7°C warmer than 1961-90 averages, it has also been 9% wetter in the last 10 years of recording. The projected changes are that the average temperature will increase, summers will be warmer and drier with winters being milder and wetter. It is also predicted that there will be more intense rainfall events across both Summer and Winter. The major impact is the sea level rise, because of a warming climate melting glacier, which is said to irreversible within a human timescale. Climate will change the productivity of agriculture; this can be positive as there is potential to improve growing conditions, but this also means more variable and extreme weather which can destroy a lot of agriculture. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

Change in climate can create new and better conditions for existing pests and disease, this will influence human health, livestock, local flora and fauna if risks are not managed. Quality of soil may change; this could have a roll-on effect with our entire biodiversity. The health of our natural environment, in short, our current ecosystem will change with current species that may struggle to survive and invasive species could thrive
The extreme climatic events that could be caused will have an impact on food supply and cost. The availability and quality of water will change, severe droughts could cause long term problems. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

Change in coast, including flooding, erosion and coastline retreating. The health of the marine environment, changes to type of species and their distribution have already started to happen. Resilience of buildings, prolong periods of precipitation can cause mould, damp and condensation to reduce this, green roofs and permeable surfaces can reduce surface water flooding. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

There are positives and negative in relation to the health and well-being of people, with a warmer climate people will be encouraged to be outside more and have a more active lifestyle, however extreme weather can disrupt people's life and limit access to vital services. Climate change could change our historic natural environment and there are challenges for those involved in protecting it. The security and efficiency of the energy supply will be impacted by possible extreme climate. Performance of business will be impacted, and transport and communication networks could be disrupted. Overall infrastructure network connectivity and interdependencies. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

Sea level rise - 1.7 mm/year from 1901 to 2010 and 3.2 mm/year from 1993 to 2010. The UK average sea level has been estimated to have increased by 1.4mm since the start of the 20th century low-pressure system can produce an increase in water level through the inverted barometer effect, and through the winds driving water towards the coastline, causing a storm surge The surge is also not a static phenomenon and will move along the coastline as a trapped wave. Barometer effect – Algae bloom causes oxygen to plummet starving many species and can lead to mass deaths of fish North Sea ecosystem is overfished. Bottom and beam trawling are major threat for marine organisms, the damage the seabed and alter mature benthic communities, organisms that live or near the bottom of marine ecosystems Slow reproducing marine life such and sharks and rays may only be found in low fishing areas. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

RADON MAP

1: 500000

Radon is formed from the radioactive decay from naturally existing uranium in all rocks and soils, it is an odourless, colourless and radioactive gas. Radon can be found everywhere but the government has made a record showing higher concentrated areas versus lower concentration areas. Peterhead is in a high concentration area; radon can have a risk towards health.

CHALLENGES

- Risk of lung cancer

OPPORTUNITIES

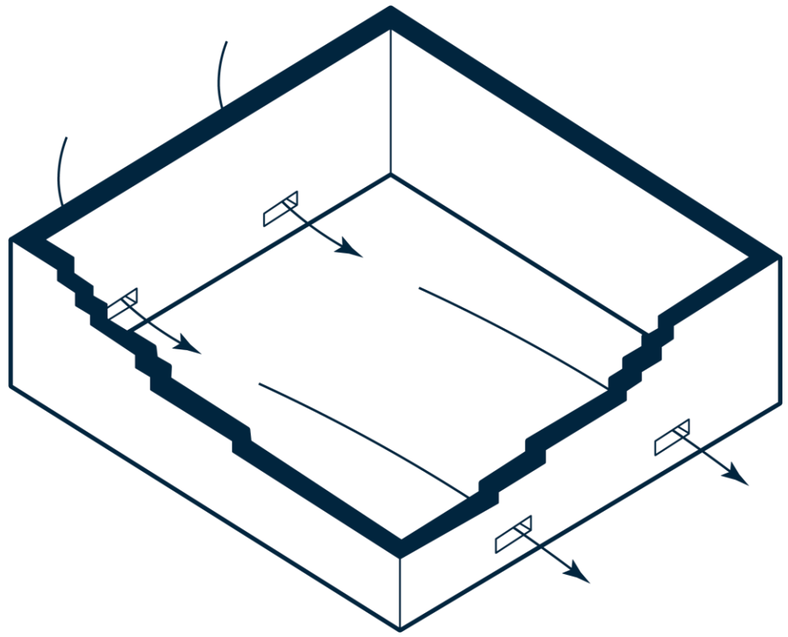
- Decrease health risk by installing radon proof solutions
- New housing developments with pre-installed solutions (Ukradon, n.d)

HOW TO REDUCE RADON EXPOSURE

A solid flooring radon sump is recommended as the most effective solution. The sump is constructed from outside the building by creating a space below the floor slab. A small hole is made in the exterior wall, wide enough to feed an 11mm pipe through. This pipe runs alongside the exterior of the house up to the roof, ensuring it is placed away from windows or openings. An electric fan, which runs continuously to extract radon, is connected to the system. Installation typically costs between £800 and £2000, taking one to two days, with the fan costing around £2 per week to operate. (Ukradon, n.d)

For suspended floors, natural under-floor ventilation is key. The specifics of this system depend on whether the floor is timber or concrete and the current ventilation setup. A common issue with under-floor vents is blockage, especially with older airbricks. Replacing these with modern plastic vents, which have larger openings, can resolve this. The cost of installation for such systems ranges from £200 to £600. (Ukradon, n.d)

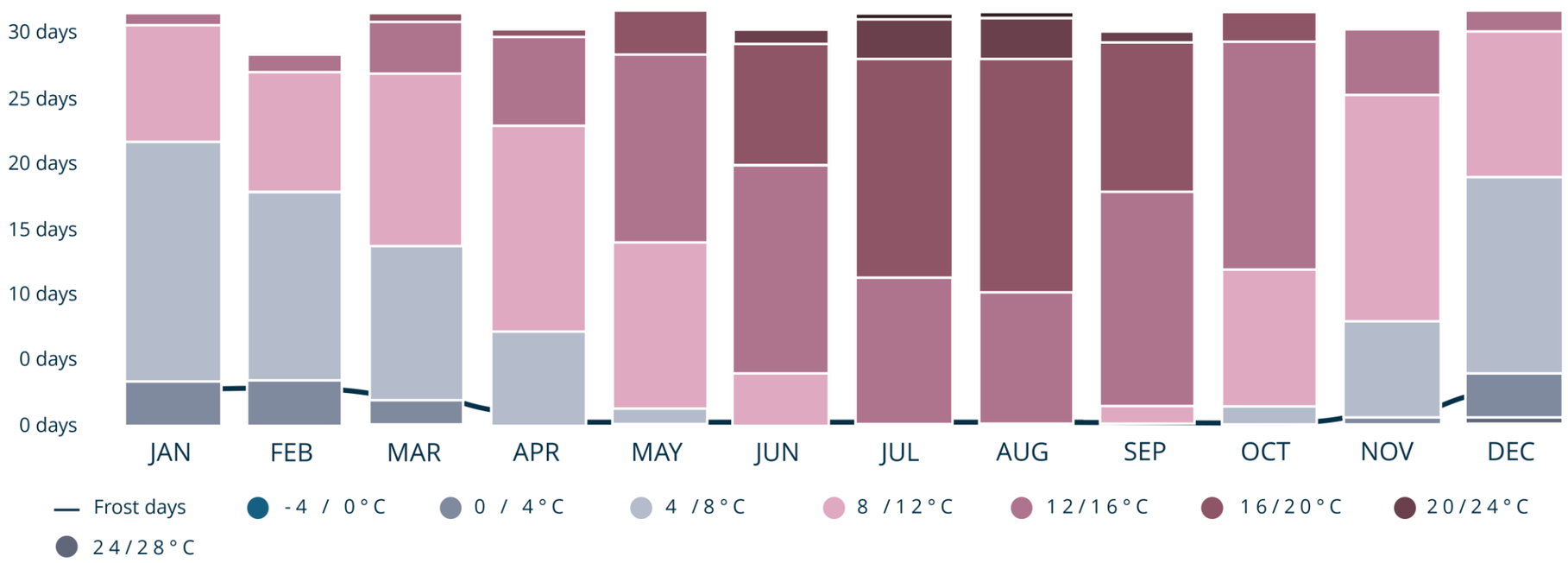
Locating airbricks on the opposite sides of the underfloor allows for complete cross ventilation.



TEMPERATURES

Temperatures average between 2ºC and 17ºC over the span of the year, rarely going above 20ºC or below -2ºC. The average hot temperature is 16ºC to 17ºC, with the hottest recorded at 22ºC. The warm season lasts for 2.8 months between June and September, with August being the hottest month of the year. The cool season lasts for 4.1 months between November and March, with January as the coldest month of the year. (Weather Spark, n.d)

The length of daylight varies greatly through peter head, the longest day,20th June, during the summer months has 18 hours of daylight. While the shorted day, 21st December, during the winter months has 6 hours of daylight. During autumn, months the sun rises roughly at 7:45am and sets at 6:00pm, in winter the sun rises at 8:45am and sets around 3:30pm. During spring, the sun rises around 6:00am and sets at 6:30pm, during the summer it rises around 4:00am and sets at 10:00pm. (Weather Spark, n.d)



WEATHER

RAINFALL

A wet day must have a minimum of 1 millimetre of liquid The time of year when it is wettest lasts from September to March and is around 6.1 months, there is a 32% chance of it being a wet day during these months. The wettest month is November with average of 12.2 wet days When it is drier throughout the year is March to September and lasts 5.9 months, the driest month of the year is May with an average of 7.4 wet days. The month with the most rain fall is October with an average of 71mm of precipitation The month with the least amount of rain is May with 36mm of precipitation. . (Weather Spark, n.d)

CLOUDS & HUMIDITY

Clearest time of year starts around April and end in October, it lasts for 5.9 months. The clearest Month is May with 46% chance of being partly cloudy, mostly clear or clear. Cloudier time of year is between October and April and lasts for 6.1 months. February is the cloudiest month of the year with a 66% chance of cloud cover Humidity is measured with comfort level on the dew point, this is because it influences whether perspiration will evaporate off the skin or not allowing for the body to cool itself. Peterhead's perceived level of humidity never seems to be higher than humid and doesn't vary significantly over the year. . (Weather Spark, n.d)

03

PETERHEAD ANALYSIS

HISTORY OF PETERHEAD

Peterhead was originally founded in 1593, by **George Keith** the 5th Earl Marischal who was a Scottish nobleman. It got its name after the St. Peter's church, which was located near to the bay. Peterhead was initially a small fishing village, but its coastal location made it ideal for marine activities. As a result, the **harbour's development** in 1700's turned Peterhead into a thriving fishing and trading port which was specifically known for herring and whitefish. (Peterhead Heritage Society, 2015)

In 1772, John Smeaton, known as the "father of engineering", redesigned the South harbour and he realigned the south pier to deflect the sea from the entrance and added a new, shorter pier to the west. The harbour's maximum depth was 4.3m at spring tides. The work wa completed in 1778 and it cost more than £6,000.

In 1812, the architect Thomas Telford designed the North Harbour which was built using 500 million year Peterhead granite. Both harbours operated separately until 1826 when Robert Stevenson suggested linking them with a canal. His son David, drew up the design and created the shortest canal in the UK. To maintain access, a rolling lift bridge was constructed which is raised to allow boats through the canal or lowered to give vehicle access to far side of the harbour. (Peterhead Heritage Society, 2015)

Ships from Peterhead hunted whales in the icy waters of the Arctic and Greenland at the late of the 18th century. The whaling industry spurred local wealth and supported the shipbuilding industries. It reached its peak in the mid – 19th century and became one of the **main whaling centres** in Scotland with the last ship returning in 1924.

In 1819 several petitions were received by commissioners from town councils and harbour trustees that a lighthouse needs to be built either close to Buchan Ness or somewhere else,, since there was a huge development in the fishing industry and the lighthouse would be essential as it would navigate the ships entering the Peterhead Bay. The engineer of the project was Robert Stevenson and he was the one who surveyed the area and decided for its location. The **Buchan Ness lighthouse** was constructed in 1827 alongside the **Breakwater Project** which expanded the harbour to accommodate larger vessels. (Peterhead Port Authority, n.d)

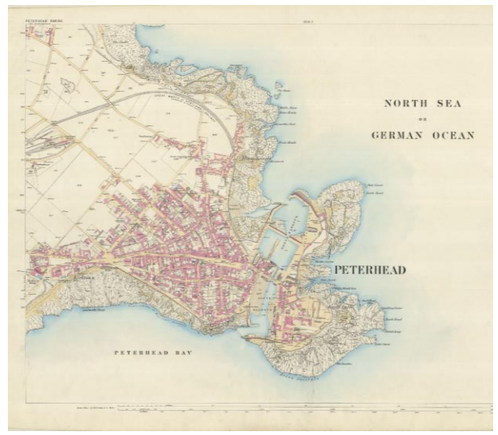
In 1888, **Peterhead's prison** opened. It was built to house Scotland's most dangerous criminals. One of the main reasons why the prison was built in Peterhead, was because the government needed a large workforce to complete large and difficult projects. That is why the prisoners were also working at the breakwater project and they did many harbour repairs. Also, its location made it hard for the prisoners to escape and as a result it became Scotland's most secure prison. It fitted up to 208 prisoners and it was known for its harsh regime and discipline that remained part of its identity throughout the history. It closed in 2013 and since then it serves as a museum. (History of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, n.d)

Peterhead also played a crucial role in the second World War, as it was a strategic maritime base. It served as a naval base and the harbour was used for military vesserls.

The town continued to evolve as a power player in energy production. The discovery of **oil** in 1960's and 1970's **boosted the local economy.** The **Power Station** in Peterhead opened in 1980. It was initially powered by natural gas which was sourced from the North Sea gas fields and was also one of Scotland's biggest power stations due to its capacity (2,000 MW). (Miller, 1995)

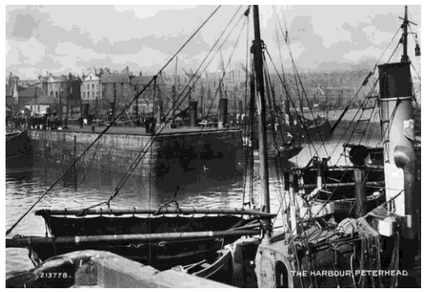
Now, Peterhead has involved in several **renewable energy projects**, specifically wind and marine energy, reflecting the evolving maritime landscape, while it's maintaining its status as the **Europe's largest fishing port**. (Mackay, 2000)

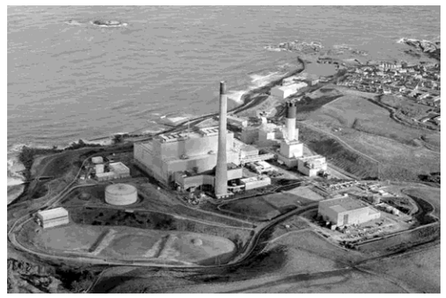
1832



1739

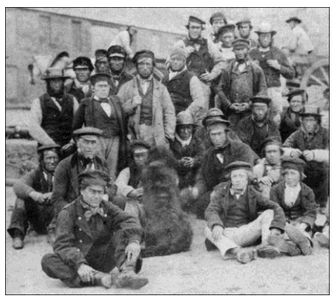
HISTORY TIMELINE – KEY EVENTS





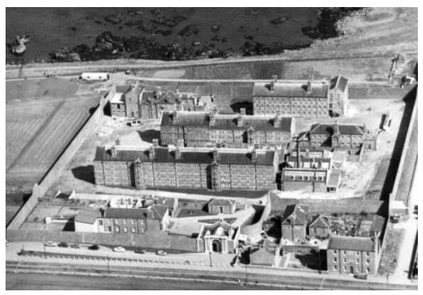
1593
George Keith

1700's
Fishing Development



1788
Whaling Port

1827
Buchan Ness Lighthouse
& Breakwater project

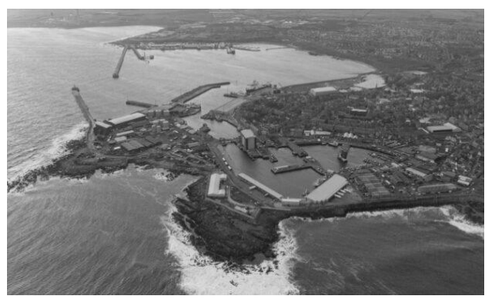


1888
Prison Opening

1940's
WWII

1960's – 1970's
North Sea Oil Bloom

1980
Power Station Opening



2000's
Renewable Energy

PETERHEAD'S EVOLUTION

PETERHEAD IN 1870 – A MARITIME HUB:

By 1870, Peterhead had firmly established itself as aa vital fishing and whaling hub. The town's location made it idea for these industries, with whaling ships often embarking on Arctic expeditions from here. (Peterhead Heritage Society, 2015)

- Fishing industry Growth: Fishing was booming, and Peterhead's harbour bustled with activity. Catches of herring brought prosperity to the town.
- Whaling Decline: The Whaling industry, though starting to decline due to overfishing and changing economic conditions, still played a role in the town's economy.

PETERHEAD IN 1900 – EXPANSION AND INDUSTRY:

At the turn of the century, Peterhead's economy continued to thrive, but the town began diversifying its industries. (Smith, 1997)

- Harbour Expansion: The harbour commissioners were working hard to expand and modernise Peterhead's port, allowing for larger vessels and increased trade.
- Granite Quarries: Peterhead was known for its high-quality red granite, quarries locally and used in construction projects across the UK, including some notable monuments.

PETERHEAD IN 1950 – POST-WAR RECOVERY:

The post-World War II era brought a new chapter to Peterhead as the town adapted to modern challenges. (Campbell, 1984)

- Fishing Industry Modernisation: The fishing fleet modernised with better technology and larger vessels, ensuring Peterhead's continued prominence in the industry.
- Prison and Oil: In 1956, Peterhead Prison, opened earlier in 1888, gained notoriety as a high-security facility. The town's role in North Sea oil exploration would soon begin to emerge.

PETERHEAD IN 1970 – THE OIL BOOM:

By the 1970's, Peterhead was undergoing another transformation, this time driven by the discovery of oil in the North Sea. (Miller, 1995)

- Oil Industry Arrival: Peterhead became an essential service port for the booming oil industry. The harbour was further expanded to accommodate the growing demand for oil-related shipments.
- Employment Growth: This period saw a rise in employment as the oil industry created numerous job opportunities for locals and those migrating to Peterhead.

PETERHEAD IN 1980 – THE OFFSHORE ERA:

By the 1980s, Peterhead was firmly established as aa central hub for offshore oil and gas exploration. (Mackay, 2000)

- Economic Shift: The Local economy was now heavily reliant on oil, with many businesses and infrastructure developments centred around supporting offshore activities.
- Fishing Continues: Despite the dominance of oil, fishing remained a key part of the town's identity, though the fleet now faced challenges from declining fish stocks and international competition.

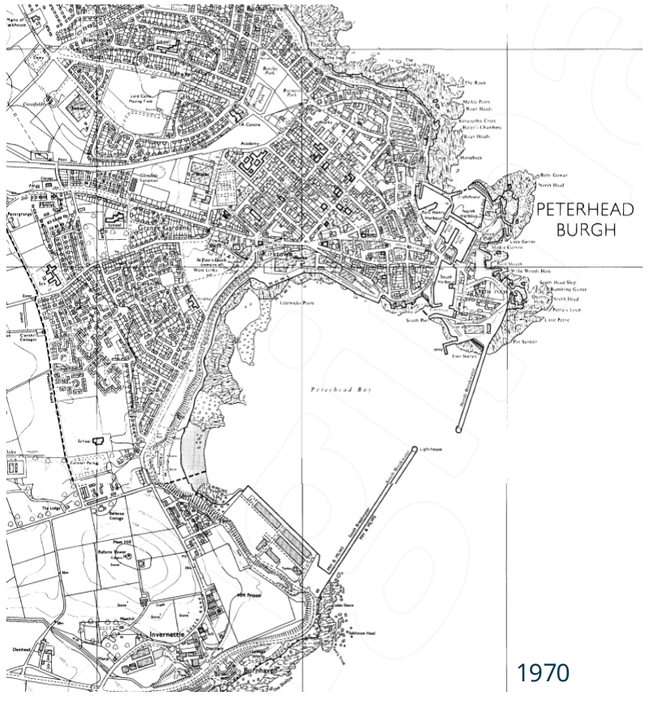
From a fishing and whaling town in the 19th century to an oil and gas hub by the late 20th century, Peterhead's history reflects its resilience and adaptability. Its unique geographic location and resourcefulness allowed it to evolve with the times while maintaining its maritime heritage.

PETERHEAD'S EVOLUTION THROUGH MAPS

1870

1900

1950



1970

1980

TRANSPORT TO PETERHEAD

1: 500000

BANFF

FRASERBURGH

TURRIFF

PETERHEAD

HUNTLY

ELLON

INVERURIE

ABERDEEN

TRANSPORT WITHIN PETERHEAD

1: 500000

Improving local transport and access is one route for boosting local economy. Peterhead appears to attract workers from local areas. Employees are prepared to travel for work as the percentage of those travelling 40-60 km indicates. With the well paid oil and gas employment centred in the Aberdeen area it is not surprising that people will travel if the infrastructure and work is available. (Birnie, 2021)

Use the opportunity of the current Aberdeen to Peterhead / Fraserburgh Corridor study to positively influence improvements to the A90, public transport enhancements and advance the very strong case for a rail link to Buchan. (Renton, 2024)

"New rail link would bring huge economic, social, health and safety benefits to Buchan, study *finds*"

A new rail link connecting Aberdeen to Fraserburgh via Peterhead would deliver a north-east economic boom and reduce fatal accidents on one of Scotland's deadliest roads, a key study has found. (ScottishConstructionNow)

- 84A
- 84C
- 82A
- 83
- 81
- 82
- BIKE LANE

WALKABILITY

1: 500000

CHALLENGES

- Cars over pedestrians outside city centre
- High traffic main roads interfere with safe walking
- Urban sprawl – distance discourages walking

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing community green spaces
- Pedestrian and cycling friendly streets
- Safety enhancements – lighting, traffic calming measures

5 min

15 min

25 min

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

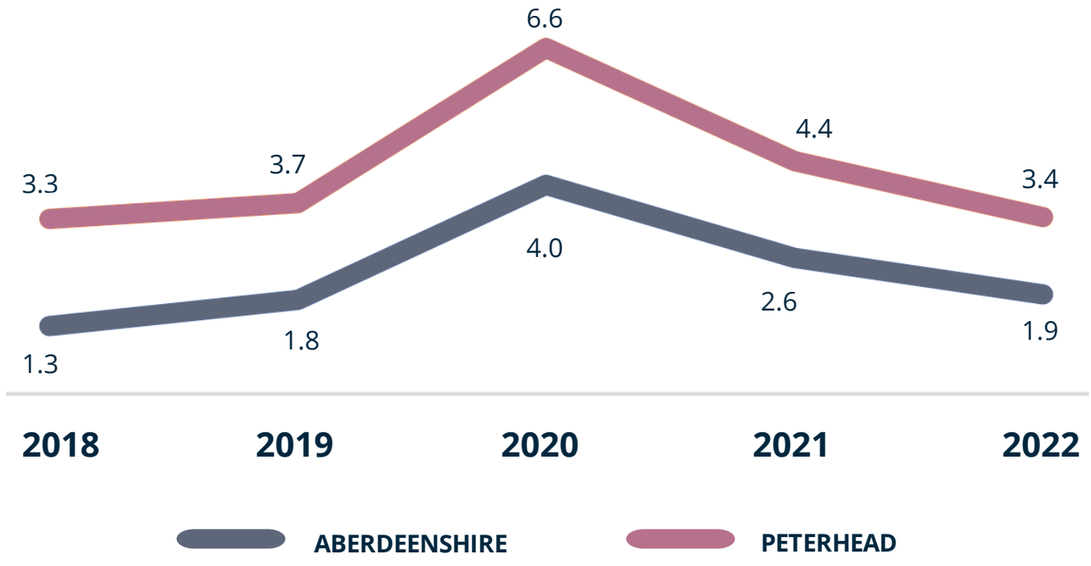
Peterhead is a town with 19,791 inhabitants, located in a district covering more than eight thousand square kilometres, giving it a population density of 2,283 inhabitants per square kilometre. In comparison, the whole of Aberdeenshire has 263,723 inhabitants. (General Records of Scotland, Census 2022) Peterhead faces several significant socio-economic challenges.

Economically, the median annual income of Peterhead residents in 2022 was only £29,032, far below the £40,000 average seen in the rest of the region (CACI, 2022). This disparity highlights a more modest standard of living for the town's residents.

Regarding unemployment, the situation remains concerning. Although the unemployment rate peaked at 6.6% during the COVID-19 pandemic, it has since dropped to 3.4% in 2022, which is similar to pre-pandemic levels (NOMIS, 2022). However, this figure remains high compared to the regional average, revealing a structural vulnerability in Peterhead's job market.

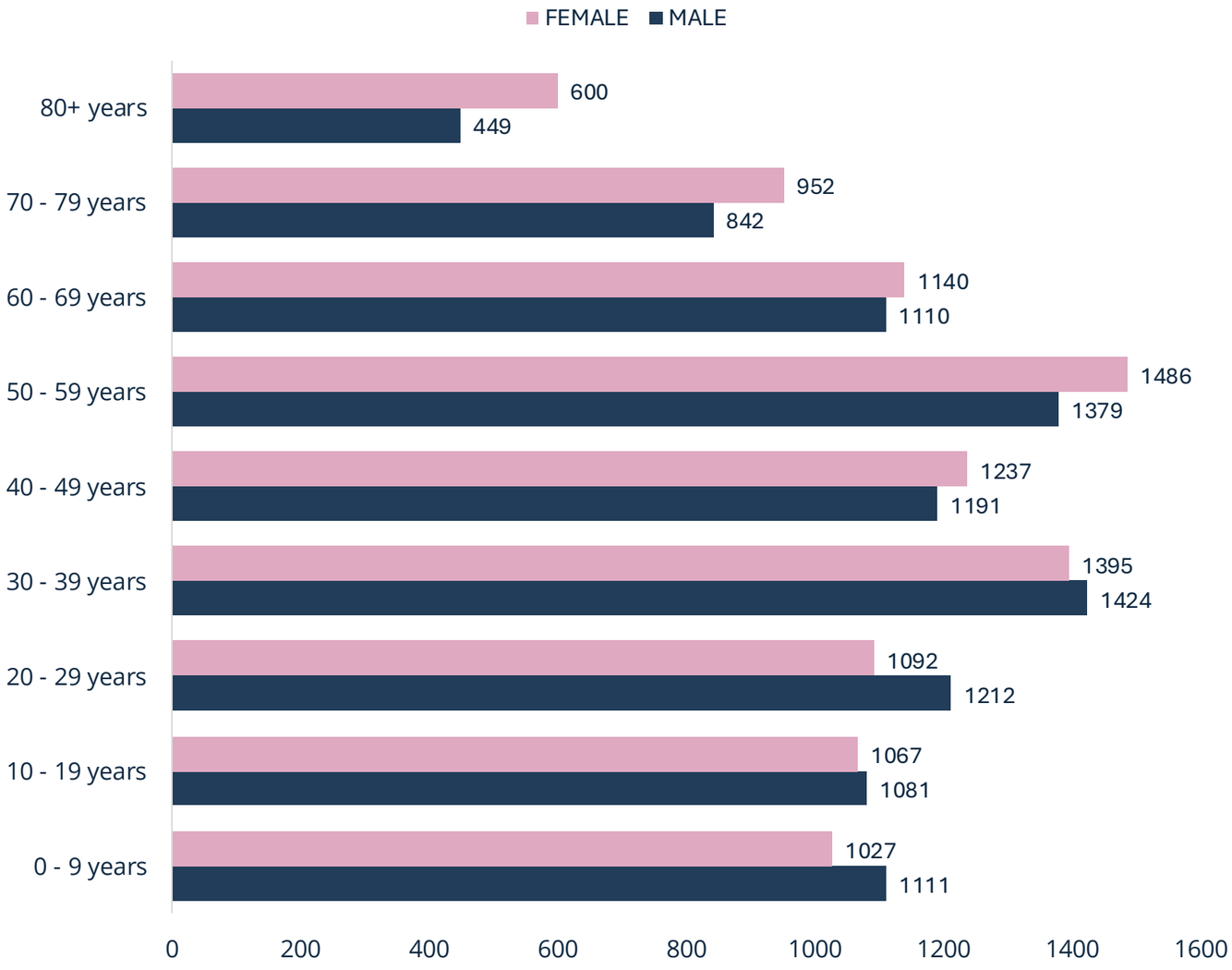
Peterhead is characterized by a balanced demographic distribution. The population is equally distributed between men and women, and there is no predominant age group, which reflects a harmonious generational mix. (General Records of Scotland, Census 2022)

Compared to the rest of the world:

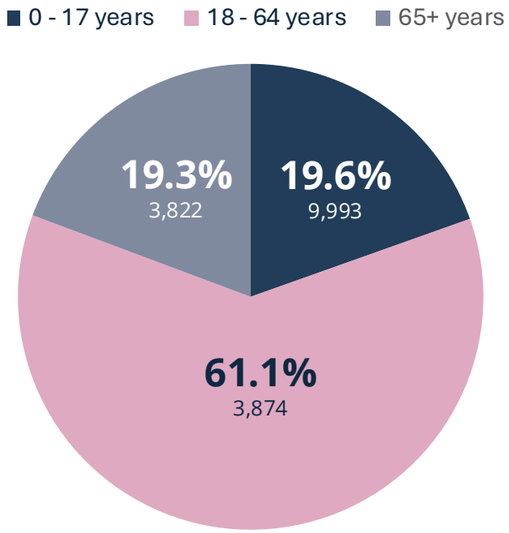


DEMOGRAPHICS

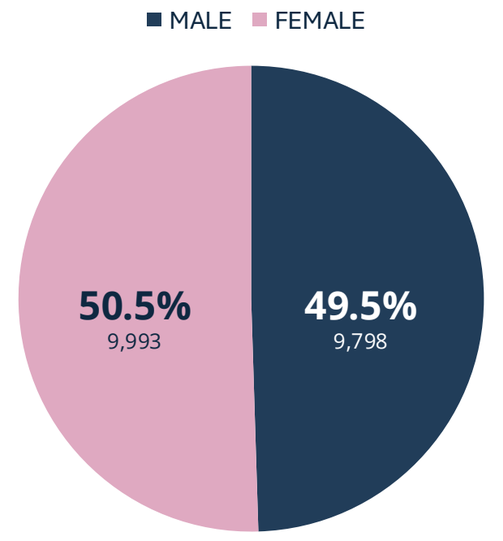
AGE DISTRIBUTION



AGE DEMOGRAPHICS

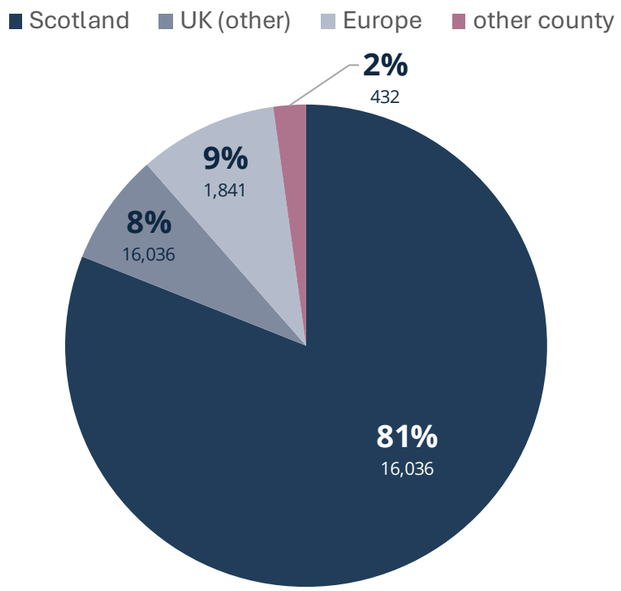


GENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

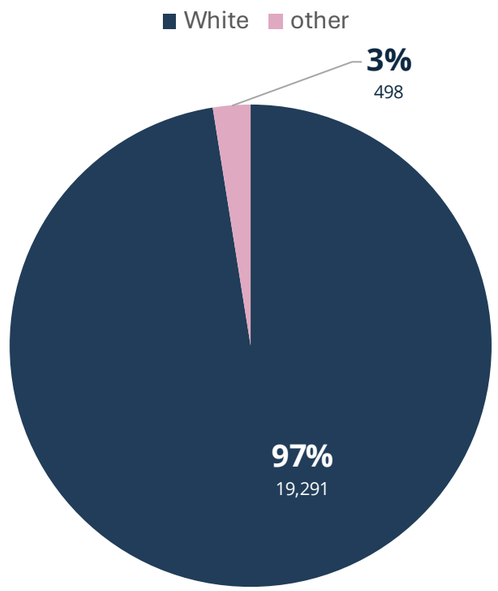


DEMOGRAPHICS

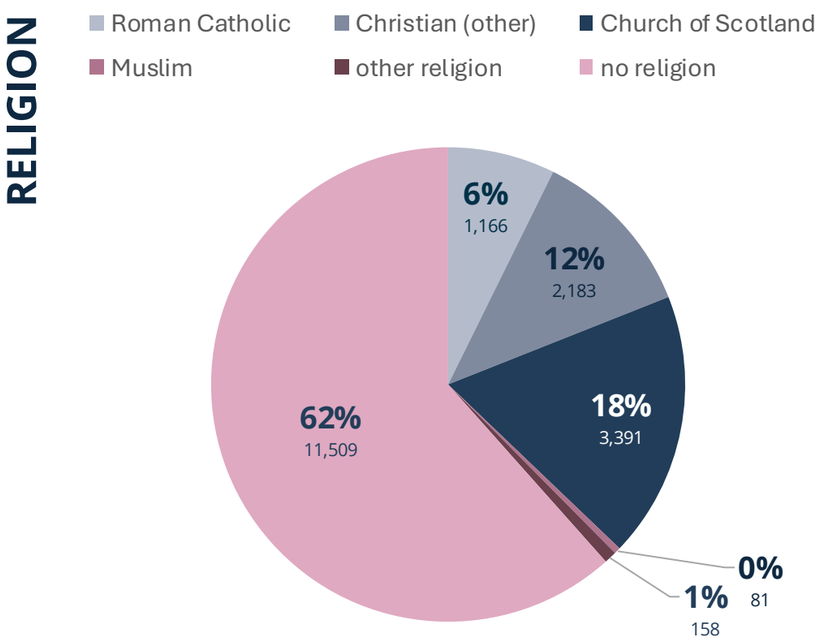
COUNTRY OF BIRTH



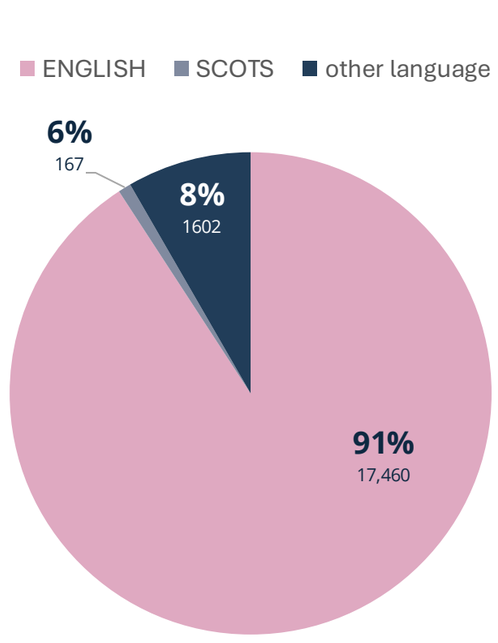
ETHNIC GROUP



RELIGION



MAIN LANGUAGE



NHS SERVICES

1: 500000

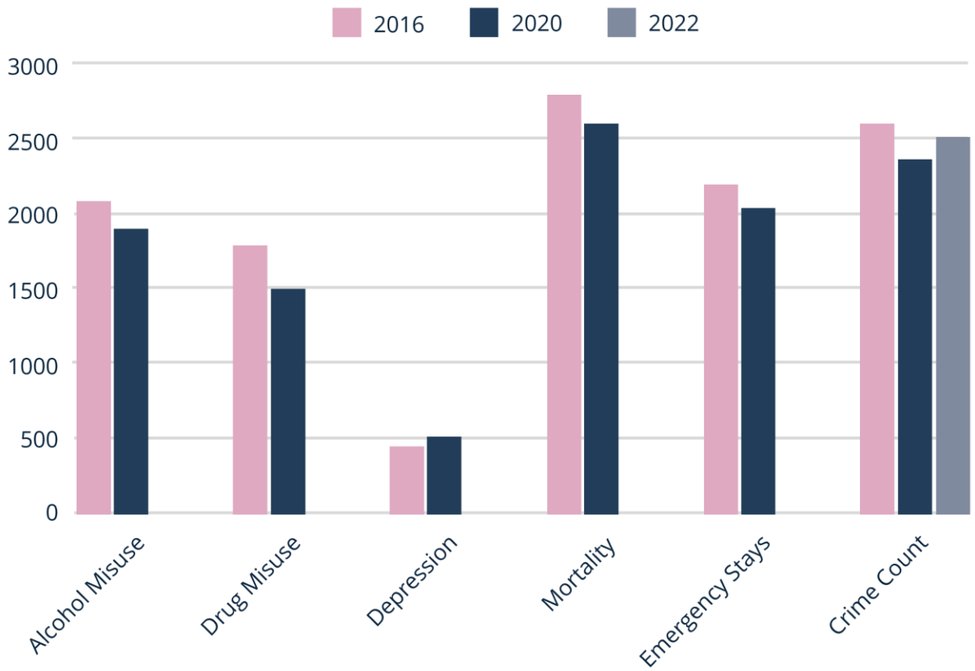
Doctor Surgeries closed after 6pm and on Weekends – Cruden, Mintlaw, Crimond and Ellon are the same.

Hospital closed after 7pm:

- NHS DENTIST
- NHS CLINIC
- HOSPITALS
- PRIVATE DENTIST
- PRIVATE CLINIC
- CARE HOMES
- DOCTOR SURGERIES

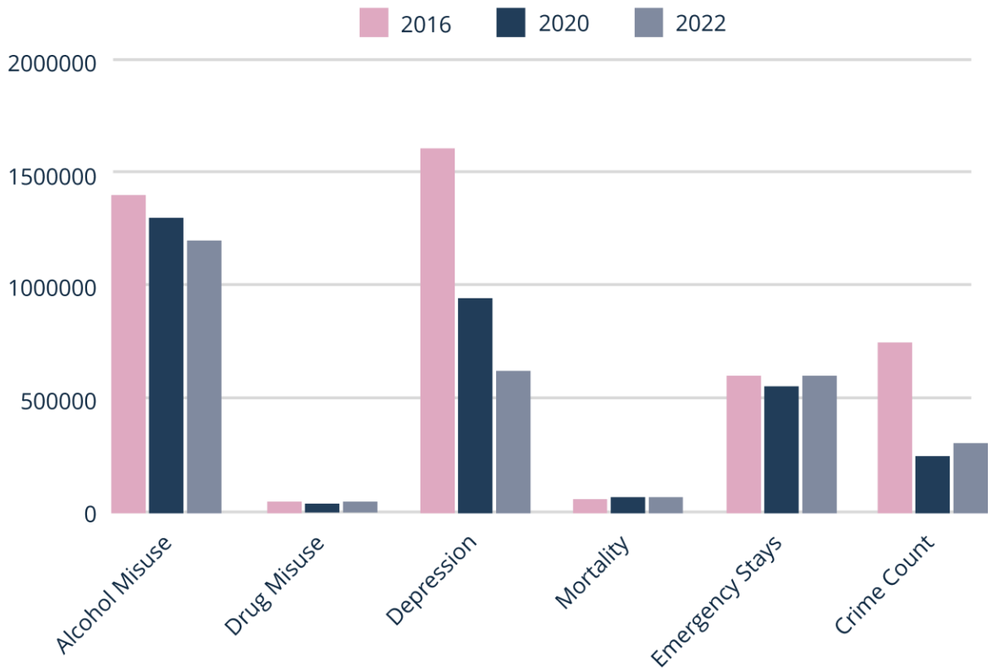
HEALTHCARE STATISTICS

PETERHEAD



Population 2016 = 20,922
Population 2020 = 19,805
Population 2022 = 19,060

SCOTLAND



Population 2016 = 5,404,700
Population 2020 = 5,466,000
Population 2022 = 5,436,600

NHS SERVICES

UGIE HOSPITALS

Opened in 1907 as an infectious disease's hospital. The hospital housed two wards, “Ravenscraig” and “Buchanhaven.” both wards offering Geriatric services such as Dementia. The hospital closed in 2011 after services were relocated to Fraserburgh and Peterhead Hospitals. This Hospital is now run as a vaccination centre, since the pandemic in 2020. (*Historic Scotland,* 2024)

PETERHEAD COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

NHS Grampian employ 14,000 staff members, these are spread between Health & Social care Partnerships, hospitals and community settings.

The main wards in the hospital are open 24hrs a day and include standard services such as:

- Minor injury unit – A&E – open 7 Days 08:30am – 7pm (closes due to cost cutting within NHS Grampian)
- Counselling Out of hours e - G. Med Centre 7pm to 08:30 pm (Call 111 to access)
- Adult mental health (Community Psychiatric Nurse – CPN) GP Acute Ward
- The hospital also houses the community nursing teams and are as follows: Maternity Health Visitors MacMillian Nurses Physiotherapy Occupational therapy (NHSgrampian, 2024)

MORTALITY

Mortality is another high factor of Peterhead with 13.3%, nationally the statistic is 1.2% of the population (Scotland,PH, 2024)

EMERGENCY STAYS

According to SIMD, the total number of emergency admissions in Peterhead is significantly high with 10.1% of the population. Nationally this number is 20.2% (SIMD, 2020) & (gov.scot, 2024)

GP PRACTICE

NHS Peterhead Health Centre – 8am – 6pm Monday to Friday Services and Clinics include the following:

- Diabetes
- Coronary heart disease
- Hypertension
- Stroke/TIA
- Asthma and COPD
- Family planning, contraception, sexual health advice Cervical cytology and women’s health
- Clinical research
- New patient registration medicals
- Healthier lifestyle support

(*Peterhead Medical Practice,* 2024)

Private Care Services in Peterhead

- **Dentists:** There is one private dental surgery in Peterhead run by BUPA (Private healthcare | BUPA UK, 2024)
- **Private Clinics:** Forbes Health Group (Private)– 9am – 4pm Monday to Friday Specialises in the following treatments: Podiatry, Physiotherapy Chiropractor, Massage, Reflexology, Yoga and Pilates (Treatments - forbes health group - private healthcare, 2024)

Specialised Services

Community Nurses including McMillan and Marie Curie Nurses, these services are aimed at visiting those with a cancer or terminal illness in their own home. They are based at Peterhead Community Hospital and patients are referred by the hospital or local GP practice. (NHSgrampian, 2024)

Care and Support for Complex Needs

Care and Support for complex needs Cornerstone’s main office is in Peterhead and offers a range of support and services such as Care Home, Housing and Community support and Care at Home. (CornerstoneScot, 2024)

NHS SERVICES

HOMELESS SHELTERS

Aberdeen Foyer based in Peterhead, is a homeless shelter/charity that supports adults and young children in the Northeast. They can help with housing for young people, Nightstop and training courses. They have partners in both Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils, NESCOL, housing associations and NHS Grampian amongst others. (*Aberdeen Foyer,* 2024) In Aberdeenshire, the number of homelessness applications for housing between 2022 and 2023 has increased by 10% from 902 applications to 993. Although this has decreased from 1,157 in 2018. With 10 applicants sleeping rough the night before applying for housing. (gov.scot, *Homelessness,* 2024)

CARE HOMES

There are three care homes and assisted living schemes within Peterhead

- Kirkburn Court Care Home run by Barchester Healthcare (Barchester, 2024)
- Grangepark and Allandale House are assisted living for the elderly (Google *maps,* 2024)
- Wyndwell Nursing Home run by Renaissance (Renaissance Care, 2024)

CRIME

According to SIMD Peterhead has a high crime rate of 12.8% of its population. However, these are not just one type of crime and includes violence, sex offences, domestic house breaking, vandalism, drug offences and common assault. Nationally this figure is 5.4% of the overall population. In Scotland, in 2022/23 4,087 crimes were recorded in Scotland related to drug supply, an increase of 111 crimes compared to 2021/22. Scottish Governments manifesto into combating this is Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) substitution treatment and rehabilitation services are in place to replace the drugs misuse count. They will also work alongside disciplinary teams to help support those with addiction. They state that preventing and early intervention, education-based intervention through youth groups and community settings. Developing better online resources and reducing inequalities. (Scotland,PH, 2024), (gov.scot, 2024) and (SIMD,2020)

DEPRESSION

The local hospital offers Adult Mental Health support through a referral to the CPN and accessed through the NHS with other support in the area, coming from private counselling. (NHSgrampian, 2024).

Men United is a community led mental health group based in Peterhead, that offers services such as Peer Support, mentoring/befriending service, educational workshops, seminar and event speaking and signposting to primary, secondary and tertiary care services. (Men United, 2024) In Peterhead the know depression rate has increased by 26 in 2020 a percentage of 2.2% of the population. However, these are only known cases and may not reflect the true number suffering from this. Nationally, the total percentage of known depression is 17%. (Scotland,PH, 2024)

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS MISUSE

Aberdeenshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership is in Peterhead and run by Aberdeenshire Council. This can be accessed through a walk-in service or can be referred by another service such as the GP Practice. Opening times 9am-5pm Monday to Friday (Easy access to drug and alcohol services - Aberdeenshire Council)

In 2020, the total number of known alcohol misuse was 1819 which shows a decrease of 228 since 2016, 9.2% of the population compared to 22% nationally. Known drugs misuse in 2020 Peterhead has also reduced in numbers by 315 over a four-year period, 7.5%of Peterhead's population compared to 1.6% nationally. (gov.scot, 2024) Related to Alcohol; general hospital admissions have decreased from 855 per 100,000 population in 2007/8 to 532 per 100,000 population in 2022/23 a decrease of 37%. Young adults ages from 16-24 in 2016 reported 16% surveyed stated that they did not drink, this has increased over the years to 22% in 2020. (Scotland,PH,2024)

In 2022 the highest alcohol age range was 55-64 with 28% 16-24 years close behind with 26%. Statistics show that drinking levels in the most deprived areas are higher than the rest of the country nationally at 28%, while other areas range between 19-23% (gov.scot,2024) and (Scottish Health Survey, 2024) The Scottish Government Alcohol Framework 2018 states they want to allow children and young adults the freedom to speak about alcohol, prevention, supporting families and communities and upholding the law on alcohol.

NHS SERVICES

DOMESTIC ABUSE

There is no specialist help for those suffering from domestic abuse in Peterhead itself. However, there is Rape Crisis Grampian based in Aberdeen and support those in Aberdeen and the Northeast. (Rape Crisis Grampian, 2024) There is also Grampian Women's Aid based in Aberdeen, which offers Emotional Support and information on how to keep safe. They also help to provide temporary accommodation to those who cannot stay in their own home. (Grampian Womens Aid, 2024) Aberdeenshire Violence against Women Partnership is another service which works closely with other services such as GWA, Police Scotland and many others. Statistically domestic violence against women cases in Peterhead are not recorded, however across Aberdeenshire 65 of 10,000 incidents are reported. It is believed that, if they stay in more rural areas, they are not as likely to report it compared to more cities bound victims. In Aberdeenshire alone there were 44% of Domestic abuse cases reported to the police which is 5% more than the Scottish average. (Violence Against Women Partnership 2024)

HOMECARE SERVICES

Homecare Services and Aberdeenshire Health and Social Care Partnership (AHSCP) Aberdeenshire Council Homecare offers specialist care and support for those in need of care at home. There are also ARCH responders which offer an out of hours service for residents within Peterhead and rural areas outside Peterhead. These residents have already been referred to the service through a Care Manager. (Myjobscotland, Home care jobs 2024)

TRAVEL TO GET HELP

Patients living in rural villages such as Longhaven and St Fergus, must travel to Peterhead for healthcare services. These trips would have to be made by car or public transport such as bus. There are no footpaths from these villages to Peterhead. On average patients will have to travel 15 minutes by car or 30 minutes by bus. (Google maps, 2024)

STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2020-2021

A strategic needs assessment has been conducted for Peterhead and states that there should be priorities given to the following areas: Supporting teenagers with mental health and well-being, supporting development of activities for families and young people, development of initiatives to reduce digital divide i.e. broadband, support active travel, support projects and initiatives for regeneration. (Ouraberdeenshire, 2024)

LOCAL CULTURE

Peterhead has a connection to its fishing industry which dates back centuries and is the largest fishing port in the UK and Europe, noted for its whitefish and pelagic fish landings (Peterhead Port Authority 2024) .

The industry has shaped the local the local identity and economy, and although the size of the fishing fleet has been decreasing its fishing culture can be seen through cultural events such as festivals, The fish market, restaurants and fish and chip shops, the heritage centre and even through poems and stories.

Even after a declining fleet and decreased shellfish landings, pelagic and whitefish landings increased in 2023 (McBride 2024).

The town is dubbed the 'blue toon' through the outfits that the fishermen wore in the past. This is part of the identity of the locals, and they're known as 'blue tooners' (Peterhead | The Blue Toon n.d.)

MARITIME CULTURE AND HISTORY

The maritime culture of Peterhead encompasses a few other aspects which are quite important. The town has historical ties to shipbuilding and offshore oil support. After investment on Peterhead Port in 1973, the north sea's first oil service base was created and played a role in searching for oil (Peterhead Energy Hub 2024). Peterhead also became the centre of the whale trade and even after its decline, physical reminders are found around the town. The Quay in the South harbour where barrels of whale fat were delivered is called Blubber Box Quay.

There are also street names, named after past whaling captains and their ships including Hope Street, Captain Gray Place, Geary Place and Penny Place. (Peterhead the Whaling Port 2024)

The lighthouse (VisitScotland 2024) is also one of its landmarks, emphasising its connection to the sea and its maritime culture. The dry dock (Peterhead Port Authority 2024) is a key area within the Seagate and allows for ship repairs and testing subsea equipment such pumps and remotely operated vehicles (Rovs) which are used for exploring deep into the ocean

HISTORIC SITES

Monuments and historic sites help to define Peterhead and are culturally significant. Some of these sites include the lighthouse mentioned above, Peterhead prison and the heritage centre. Monuments like The Reform monument, Field Marshal Keith Statue and the Fisher Jessie Statue, which are all near the town centre are also of significance and tell the history of Peterhead.

The Peterhead cultural trail marks places of importance around the town. Tourists and locals can find out more about the history and culture of Peterhead through the information placed throughout. (VisitScotland 2024)

CULTURAL EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Peterhead holds a few festivals annually and biannually with each having various events, some of which relate to the fishing and maritime culture:

Seafest is a biennial seafood festival that celebrates that fishing heritage and coastal culture, and they do different events such as boat trips, seafood tastings, live music and other activities for kids such as a treasure hunt. (Seafest Peterhead 2024)

The Peterhead Scottish Week, established in 1961, is the longest-running gala in Scotland and features a variety of activities. It happens annually. Scottish Week also helps celebrate their heritage with fishing-related activities, a grand parade, competitions, Traditional Scottish music and dance, and folklore which are central to the culture and reflects the towns strong community. (Peterhead Scottish Week n.d.)

Taste of Buchan (Dive into Local Delights at Taste of Buchan | VisitAberdeenshire 2024) is a food and drinks event that helps to promote local businesses and is held at Palace Hotel. This event brings together the local businesses and people.

LOCAL CULTURE

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COMMUNITY

Peterhead has a strong community, where many families have deep roots in the area. The local community centre alone plays a significant role in social life and has a lot of the facilities within the town including a gym, halls, meeting rooms, a pool and theatre. (Peterhead Leisure and Community Centre 2024)

There are also a range of sports clubs, events and activities within the town, most of which are run by the community (Peterhead Town Portal 2020). Charity and fundraising events help to raise money for more facilities and activities in the town.

Football is popular, with Peterhead FC being a part of the local pride. There is also Rugby, golf, bowling, archery, gymnastics and water sports like sailing and kayaking, with some of the water sports taking place at the bay. Sports can take place weekly or multiple times a week.

There are also plays and shows at the theatre, there's bingo weekly, as well as a breakfast club where people can meet up and eat, which happens daily. Seasonal activities such as bonfire night, Halloween and Christmas are celebrated by the community.

Other events are posted on the Peterhead live website/Facebook page and keep the residents up to date.

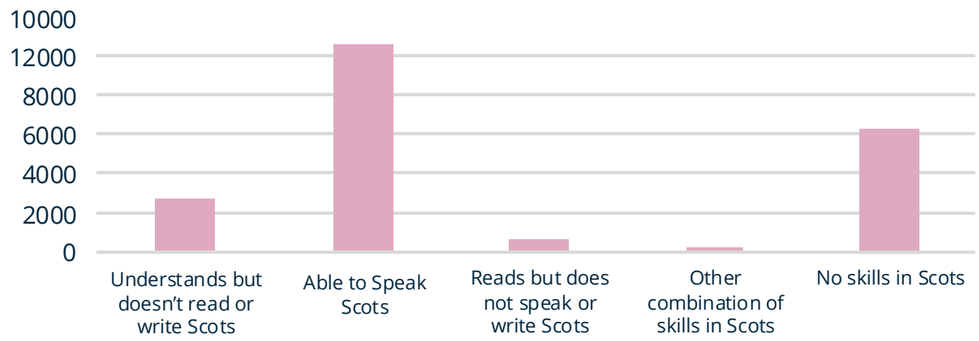
Speaking and interacting directly with the people of Peterhead gives an idea of the sense of community and how proud the people are of their town. The people are also very vocal about the issues and opportunities within their town.

LANGUAGE AND DIALECT

The Scots language is spoken throughout Peterhead. The dialect mainly used is Doric and is spoken by around 56% of the population and the number of people who can speak/understand the language is about ¾ of the population (Scotland's Census 2024). It is an essential part of the local identity, integrated into the culture of Peterhead and heard in many conversations.

The Doric spoken there is a slightly different variation to the doric spoken in other towns, with slight differences in the words used, or spellings.

SCOTS LANGUAGE:



LOCAL CULTURE

PETERHEAD CULTURAL QUARTER

Aberdeenshire Council (What Is the Peterhead Cultural Project? 2024) announced its successful bid for the UK Government's Levelling Up funds for development of cultural and heritage opportunities in Peterhead and Macduff.

Peterhead have done various consultations in the community. During this a consensus was made and the locals asked for:

- More leisure and recreation opportunities in the town centre
- Things to see and do affordably or for free
- Investment in the historic and vacant buildings
- Green public space

Peterhead Cultural Quarter was proposed for the area based on the results of the consultations and is a £19.2 million project currently in RIBA stage 2.

The Peterhead Cultural project is part of redevelopment within the centre of the town which involves plans to renew the Arbuthnot Museum and Library Building. This will allow for Peterhead's culture and heritage to be showcased.

Carnegie Library will be turned into a culture and arts centre which will be a new space for young adults, as well as having a focus on dance and performance. A new gallery and café will also be created within Arbuthnot house (Peterhead Cultural Quarter 2024)

Greenspaces will also be created, and Arbuthnot House walled garden will be re-established, which will be a place for locals, as well as promoting the town through tourism.

ART AND LITERATURE

Peterhead has been expressed through its arts and crafts in various ways. Locals have opened craft shops, studios and workshops and sell artworks done by local artists such as Arcaro Arts, and others host workshops.

The Peterhead art gallery showcases different art on rotation from both emerging and established artists. Arbuthnot Museum in Peterhead (Arbuthnot Museum, Peterhead 2024), which is currently closed and planning to open 2025/26, had art specific to Peterhead, with its paintings of ships, captains of ships and important figures in history. Model boats showed development of Peterhead's fishing fleet over time.

Another way culture is presented is through Peterhead's poetry and stories. Peter Buchan was a fisherman poet and wrote stories and poems, in Doric, and was a voice for the fishing community. He served on his family's fishing boat and worked with Peterhead harbour board and began writing after the second world war (Art UK 2024)

In 2022, several public art projects, commissioned by Rediscover Peterhead were created to 'brighten the town centre' and make it more visually interesting for both locals and visitors. The themes of this artwork are to promote Peterhead and way to promote environmental awareness to its audience (Aberdeen Live 2024)

PEOPLE'S VOICE SURVEY

Out of 22 surveys received, the following information has been gathered.

- 100% of 25–34-year-olds surveyed, feel that Peterhead has not changed much and feel that there is a lack of funds for the upkeep of buildings. They would like more creative art clubs such as creative writing. However, they like the beach, coastline and cliffs.

- 80% of the 35–54-year-olds feel that Peterhead has not improved, 20% believe it has become a lot quieter. Out of the 5 surveys carried out in this age range, they feel that the most critical issue in Peterhead, 1 declined to answer, and the other 4 were 50/50 and stated the community centre and town centre.
- 80% of those aged 35-54 stated that they are missing more activity spaces, green space, restaurants, playgrounds and an area for basketball. 20% also feel that a mental health centre is missing along with another GP Surgery would be beneficial to help with demand.

- 50% of 55–64-year-olds, feel they have great industries. 100% in this age range believe that more activities for people and teenagers to do is most critical. Along with more funding required.

The largest survey age group is 65+ with 14 responses.

- 43% of respondents stated a lack of maintenance of streets, green spaces and empty buildings.
- 21% feel that they have a lack of shops, with 1 survey stating a need for a school and better health centre.
- 14% of respondents would like to see a free local museum
- 7% feel the most critical issues in Peterhead are old empty industrial sites, unused at the harbour
- 7% they have a lack of industry
- 7% feel they need a covered bike space
- 7% would like somewhere else to go instead of the pub
- 1 person surveyed stated they liked the thick milkshakes they get.

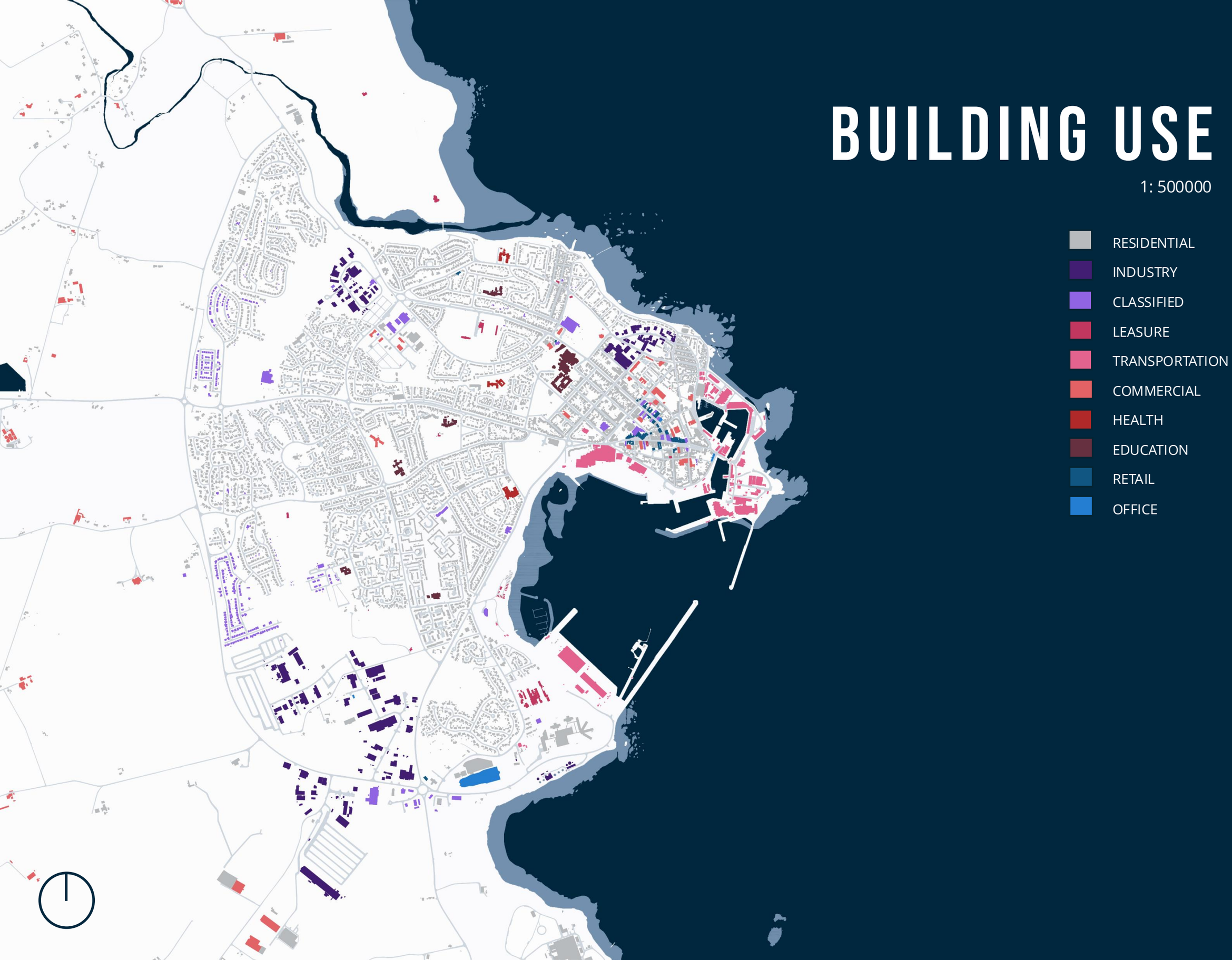
There were no responses from the following age ranges: under 16, 16 –24.

NEIGHBOURHOODS

1: 500000

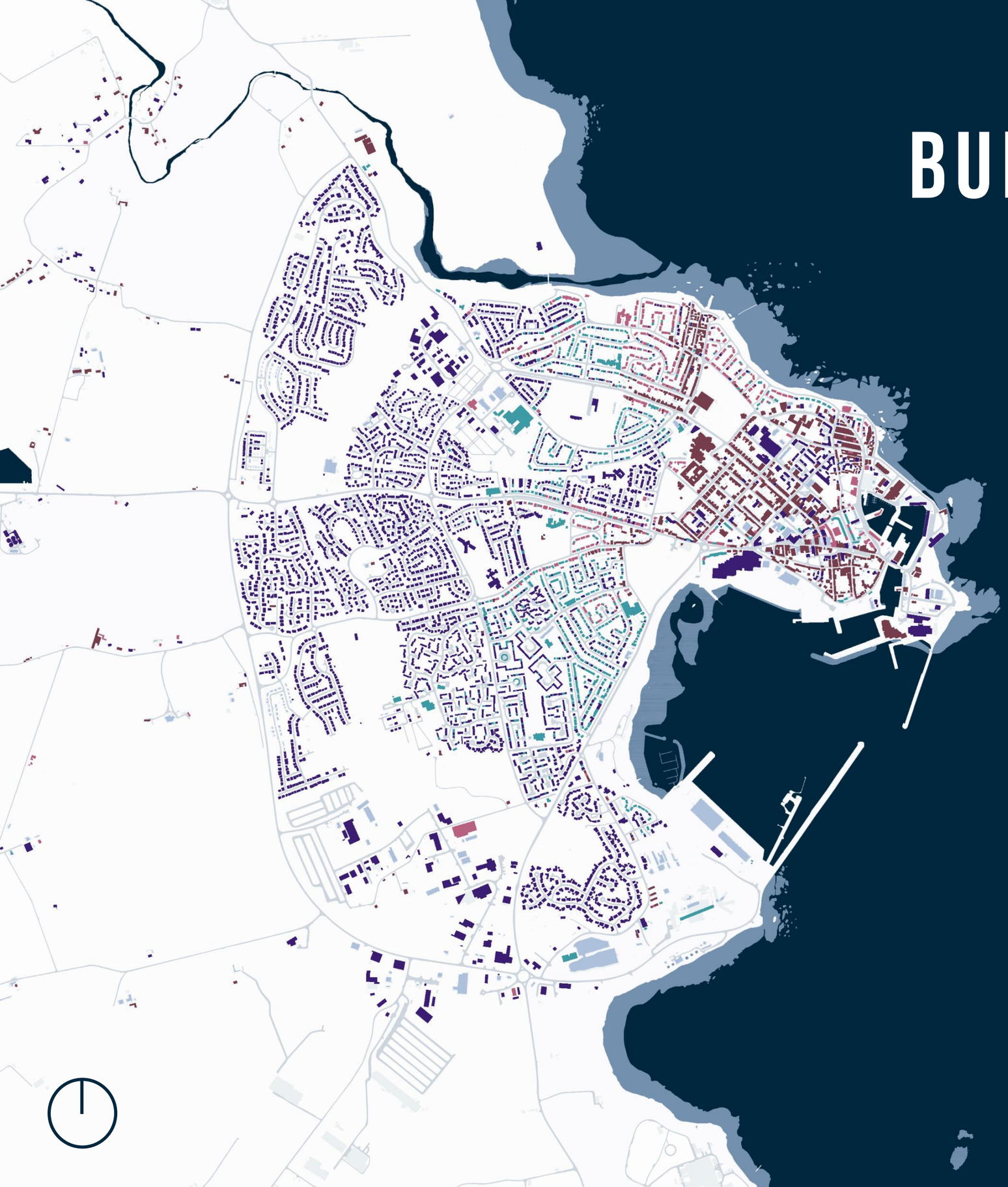
BUILDING USE

1: 500000



BUILDING BY AGE

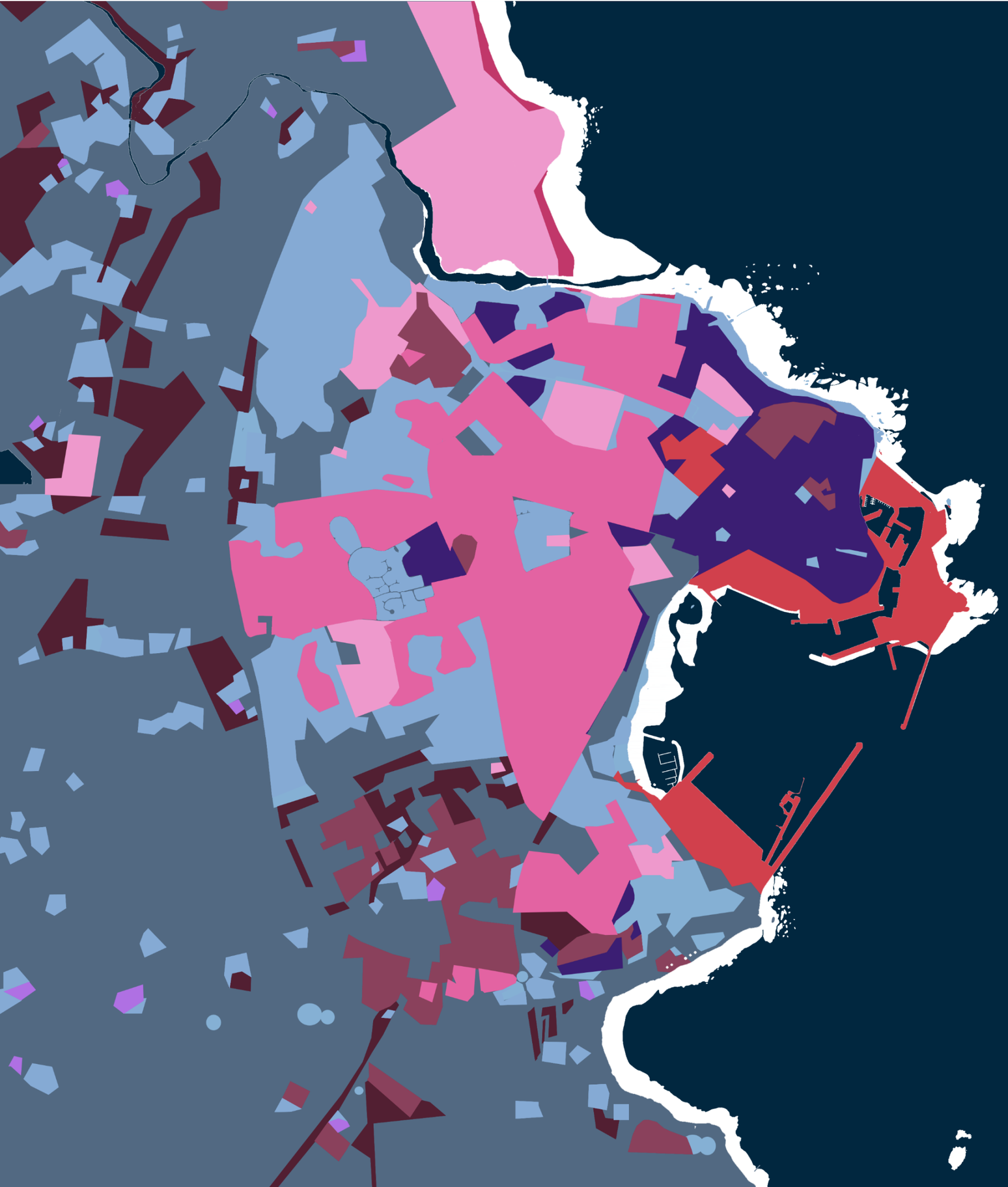
1: 500000



- MODERN
- MIXED AGED PART POST WAR
- INTERWAR
- HISTORIC

LAND USE

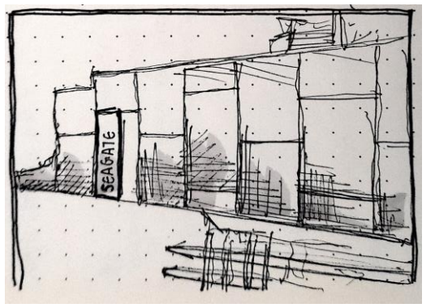
1: 500000

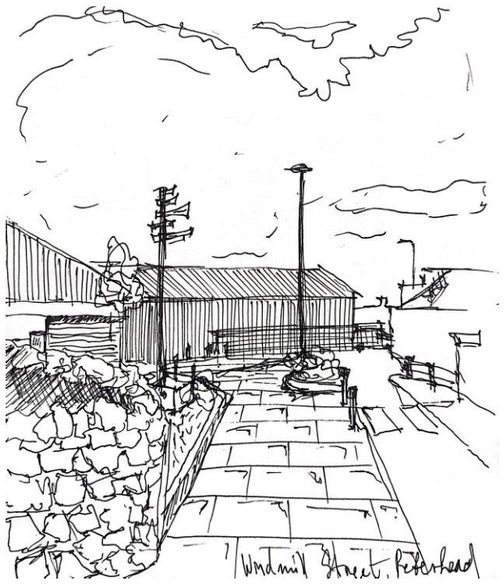


- FARM
- HIGH RES
- WOODLAND
- INDUSTRY
- COMPLEX BUILDINGS
- COASTAL
- MID RISE
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURE
- LOW RES

CONSERVATION AREAS

PETERHEAD PINK GRANITE





COUNCIL PLANS

There is a report on Aberdeenshire.gov.uk explaining the seven-year regeneration strategy for Peterhead.

Aberdeenshire Council's Buchan Area Committee was given an overview of the 'Peterhead Vision & Action Plan' which aimed to gather partners and stakeholders around a program of initiatives to improve many aspects of living and working in the town. The main focus is around three key themes:

- Peterhead – Open to the World
- Integrating Communities – Celebrating Peterhead's Differences
- Connecting, Reinforcing and Rediscovering Peterhead's Town Centre

There is a multi-million-pound investment being made for a wide range of projects including a host of infrastructure projects progressing such as the new state-of-the-art community campus and a dynamic new Museum of Aberdeenshire and Peterhead Library.(Aberdeenshire.gov.uk, 2024)

Apart from that, Peterhead will benefit from an additional funding of £20m from the UK Government's. This investment is a long-term Plan for towns program across the UK which focuses on locally identified priorities. Councilors were reminded of some of the key achievements during this period of regeneration which included:

- Arc Cinema
- Victoria Park
- Rediscover Peterhead business improvement district with estate agents, property owners and Aberdeenshire Council to embark on building the positive profile of the town
- the new Museum of Aberdeenshire and Peterhead Library. This joint project is being supported with significant funding from the UK Government's Levelling Up Fund. (Aberdeenshire.gov.uk, 2024)
- Development of Drummer's Corner in the town centre
- The popular Peterhead Town Trail
- A 3-year gull control initiative
- A Your Voice Your Choice participatory budgeting process and a variety of events including the Peterhead Seafood Festival and Light Up Peterhead(our Aberdeenshire, 2021)

NEW COMMUNITY CAMPUS

DESIGNS FOR THE NEW COMMUNITY CAMPUS IN PETERHEAD

There is a new Proposal of Application Notice (PoAN) for the new Peterhead Community Campus which has been submitted to the Planning Authority. According to Architects Journal, the funding for this project is £71 million. (Peterhead Live 2023)

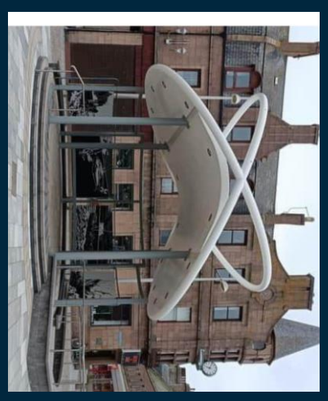
This new Community Campus is currently in the process of development, and it will be the replacement facility for Peterhead Academy, Dales Park Primary, Meethill Primary, and Anna Ritchie Schools.

This facility will provide education spaces for both primary and secondary pupils and there will be indoor sports halls, fitness suite, warm water pool, outdoor pitches and recreational areas for community and school use.

According to jm Architect website, the project is being developed to a Passivhaus Classic target, a LEIP Operational Energy of 67 kWh/sqm/annum target and Embodied Carbon benchmarking.(jmarchitects, 2023)

jmarchitects have been appointed as Lead Architect and Delivery Architect, working with Lead Designer, Henning Larsen Architects, on behalf of Aberdeenshire Council.(Architect journal, 2024)

The Peterhead Community Campus was due to be opened in 2026 and there has been maximum of two years delay and it will not be completed until 2028. This was due to the fact that contractor withdrew from the scheme. (Peterhead Live 2023)



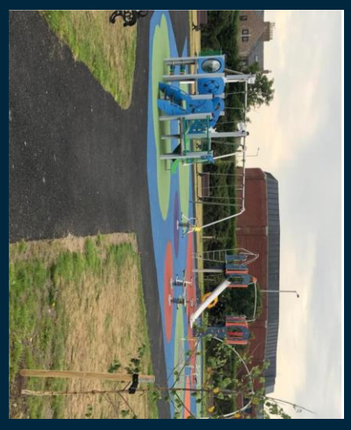
DRUMMERS CORNER
£389 000

ICE FACTORY
£3.5m

PETERHEAD PORT £50m

REGENERATION + CAPAINS

ARC CINEMA
£2m



VICTORIA PARK
£273 000

RECENT INVESTMENTS

Recent investments have also been analysed recreation-basedbased gain an understanding of the redevelopment direction of Aberdeenshire council, and to learn from what has already been done.

The most notable project which Peterhead has recently undertaken is the redevelopment of its harbour infrastructure, with £50 million pounds being invested in deepening the harbour, and to building a new fish market (Keith Findlay, 2016). To put that into perspective, the yearly Aberdeenshire 2016/2017 budget - when the harbour development was announced - for capital projects was £100 million pounds (BBC, 2016) so half of this was invested in Peterhead that year which is quite a significant amount. The new fish market has been developed in an improved location and has allowed the harbour to increase efficiency and output, while the deepening of the harbour allows access to bigger vessels and also for certain operations to no longer be tide dependent.

Another recent harbour investment has been the £3.5 million pound ice factory. It has improved output and energy efficiency, due to being partially powered by PV panels from the large roof scape of the fish market. Access is also now available 24/7 due to the deepened harbour. Before ships had to plan their access to the ice factory depending on tidal activity. (Oliver McBride 2024)

Arc cinema is part of a town centre regeneration scheme, providing 15 new jobs and hopes to enhance the appeal of the town centre (Aberdeenshire council 2024). It has generally been well received by the community, which highlights the need for more recreation based businesses and activities.

Drummer's corner is an example of a failed investment. The council had a good vision which was to provide a sheltered space for musical performance in order to enhance festival culture and community activity within Peterhead. However, the project ended up going over budget and costing a total of £389 000 (Aberdeenshire council 2024). The stand has been deemed not fit for purpose and music performance organizations refuse to use it. One of the key issues with the stand is it does not provide sufficient shelter and comfort from the elements, with reports of rain soaking performers. This is due to poor design and overlooking the windy climate of Peterhead and not accounting for cutting rain (Kirstie Topp 2023).

Victoria park on the other hand is a successful transformation of an abandoned and unused site into a community park, which has received widespread community engagement and positivity (Aberdeenshire council 2024).

Peterhead has also received regeneration funding in order to maintain existing facilities such as the library and museums. Interestingly the council is also investing in marketing campaigns which aim to attract new businesses to the area (Aberdeenshire council 2024).

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

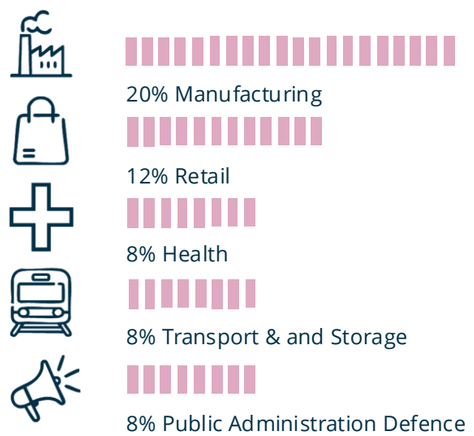
- Good quality employment offers important benefits through income, activity, social contact and job satisfaction.
- A thriving local economy can provide work opportunity. The data also showed Peterhead had a slightly higher share of people aged under 16 (17.5%) compared to Scotland (16.9%). (Birnie, 2021)
- Peterhead's economy is dependent on two main industries, namely fishing and engineering. Peterhead port is by far the biggest fishing port in Scotland. The landings value was 39.8% of the Scottish total and the tonnage 53.6% (Newsroom, 2023)

The area is to some extent dependant on the Oil and Gas sector and has been affected by the decline. This will impact on the workforce who are employed in that area. As Britain leaves the EU, there is also the potential for major disruption to fishing communities.

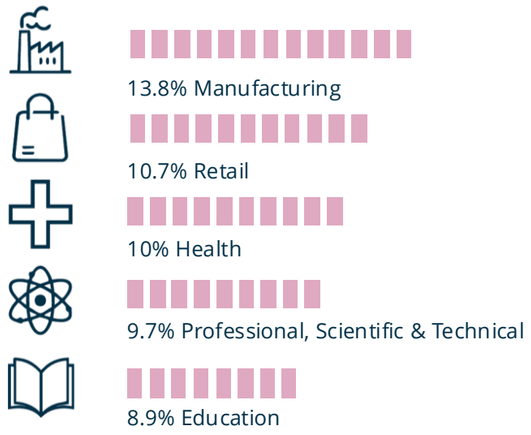
There is a need to prepare for increased demand for workers in the Health & Social Care sector. Currently this sector is the fourth largest in the area, forecast to increase by 27% over the coming years given the expansion of free early learning and childcare. (Birnie, 2021)

The largest percentage of employed people in the area work in Manufacturing. A survey found Scottish manufacturing firms suffered their sharpest drop in new orders since 2009. Total employment within the Manufacturing and the Primary industries is projected to decrease between now and 2027. (Birnie, 2021)

EMPLOYEMENT: TOP FIVE SECTORS 2021



ABERDEENSHIRE



WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION

An improvement in the availability of skilled workers is more likely to result in improved economic outcomes when accompanied by investment into the town. It will therefore be important to ensure the redevelopment of the current school site supports Peterhead's regeneration.

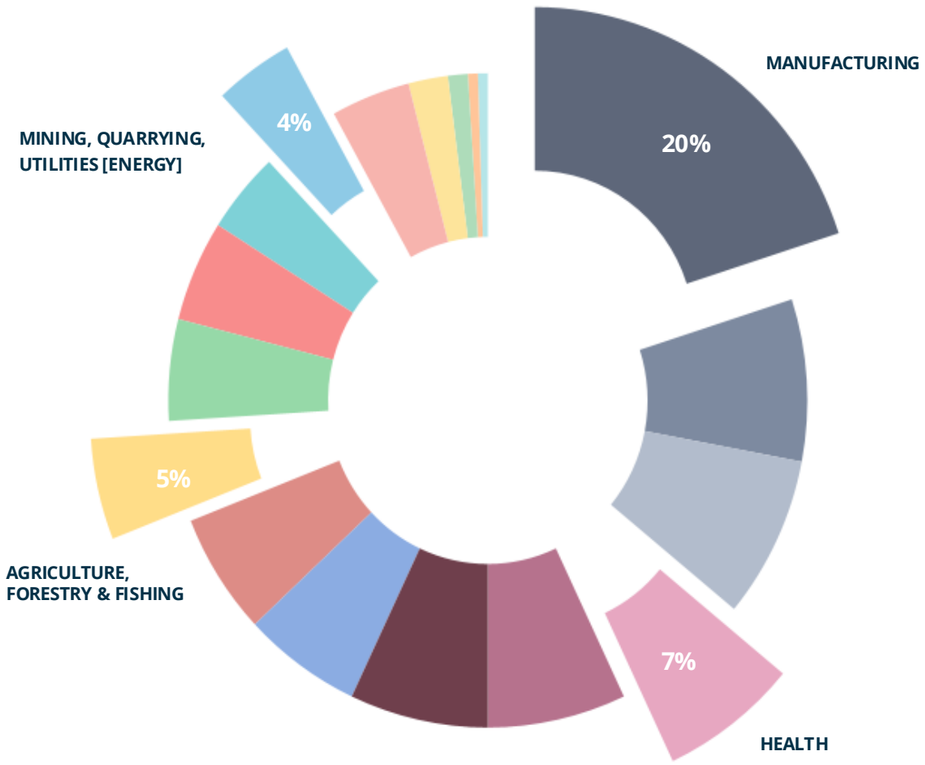
The most recent Buchan area review (Aberdeenshire Council, 2017) highlighted that Aberdeenshire is projected to experience one of the highest increases in population over the next twenty years. The review emphasises the implications for health partnerships, education services, and childcare.

The latest National Records of Scotland (NRS) statistics show the population of Peterhead is growing around two and half times more quickly than Scotland.

Peterhead's population is also growing more quickly than Aberdeen and the rest of Aberdeenshire. The data also showed Peterhead had a slightly higher share of people aged under 16 (17.5%) compared to Scotland (16.9%) in 2016. Of those who attended Peterhead Academy the most common industries of employment were oil and energy, construction and the maritime industry. (Council, Peterhead Town Centre and Socio-Economic Impact , August 2020)

Creating future job opportunities for these young people will greatly boost the local economy and have positive outcomes in Peterhead's local services if the right education frame is in place. It will encourage young people to work locally and help cope with the projected population increase.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW



Proportions of total employees per industry [2018]

MANUFACTURING 20%
Retail 8%
Transport & storage 8%
HEALTH 7%
Business administration & services 7%
Accommodation & food services 7%
Public administration & defence 6%
Education 6%

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING 5%
Wholesale 5%
Construction 5%
Professional, scientific & technical 4%
MINING, QUARRYING, UTILITIES [ENERGY] 4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation 4%
Motor trades 2%
Financial & insurance 1%
Information & communication 0.5%
Property 0.5%

In Peterhead, industries are primarily centred around energy, fishing and maritime services. This is due to the history and the geographical location of the place and success within these industries. Peterhead is regarded as one of Europe's largest ports, with 2023 being a record breaking year bringing in £232 million in catches (Alyssa O Sullivan 2024). It is also the majority holder of fish landings in the UK valued at 39.5% of the national total (Oliver McBride 2022). This is despite the economic uncertainty and disruptions brought about by Brexit such as new international trade policies and laws on fishing rights (Graeme Roy 2022), which further highlights the fishing industry as Peterheads current strongest economical asset.

However, despite the success within the fishing industry, poverty and unemployment is a growing issue for the residents of Peterhead. The median income sits at £25,001 compared to £36,220 for Aberdeenshire (Aberdeenshire community planning partnership 2022) and unemployment is at 5.7%, almost double the Scottish average which is roughly 3% (Aberdeenshire council 2020). The Scottish index of multiple deprivation also reports overcrowding in 22%-26% of homes, the Scottish average being 11% (Scottish government 2020) which suggests a need for affordable housing as well as it's recent notable population growth of 4.4% compared to 1.7% of Scottish average (Aberdeenshire council 2020).

The Peterhead Strategic Needs Assessment (Aberdeenshire council 2021) has broken down the available jobs per industry. It can be observed that currently 20% of jobs are in manufacturing. The majority of these are closely linked to the fishing industry, such as boat manufacturing, or maintaining and repairing industrial equipment. Other notable industries discussed in this report include health sitting at 7%, agriculture, forestry and fishing at a surprising 5% and energy at 4%.

There are plans for investment in the renewable energy sector within Peterhead especially due to its close relations to Energetica, Scotland's Energy Corridor (Aberdeenshire council 2020) and innovations regarding carbon capture (SSE Thermal 2024), however port CEO Graeme Reid emphasises that this sector is still incredibly new, and that currently renewable energy makes up less than 1% of the harbours revenue. He also states that despite the fact that the oil and gas industry is on the decline, it currently still plays an important role in the economy of Peterhead (Keith Findlay 2024).

HISTORY OF FISHING

16TH - 18TH CENTURIES

- **Origins and Early Growth**: Fishing in Peterhead dates to the **16th century**. The town developed around **Keith Inch**, one of the earliest harbours. Initially, the industry was small-scale and local, focused on nearshore fishing with simple sail-powered boats and hand tools. The vessels used were modest in size and had limited range, restricting them to nearby waters like the North Sea. (Peterhead Fish Company, 2023; Undiscovered Scotland, 2024)
- **Whaling Industry**: By the **18th century**, Peterhead had become a significant whaling port. This period saw an expansion of its fleet to larger ships capable of long voyages, especially to Arctic whaling grounds. The town grew into a busy fishing hub as whaling and traditional fishing activities expanded in parallel. (Undiscovered Scotland, 2024)

19TH CENTURY

- **Herring Industry**: Peterhead's fishing industry reached new heights with the **herring boom** of the 19th century. Known as the "Silver Darlings," herring became the most important catch, with steam-powered boats (known as **steam drifters**) replacing traditional sailing vessels. The steam drifters allowed fishermen to operate in deeper waters for longer periods, increasing both the size of the fleet and the volume of fish caught. This boom led to Peterhead being one of the top herring ports in the UK. (Undiscovered Scotland, 2024; Peterhead Fish Company, 2023)
- **Curing and Exports**: The expansion of the herring industry also led to the rise of fish curing yards, where herring was salted and preserved for export, particularly to markets in **Eastern Europe**. The port became one of the busiest in Scotland, with many women working in fish curing to support the large-scale processing. (Undiscovered Scotland, 2024; Peterhead Fish Company, 2023)

20TH CENTURY

- **Post-WWII Growth**: After the disruptions of the World Wars, Peterhead modernized its fishing fleet further, with motorized vessels replacing steam power. **Trawlers** became a common sight, and the industry began to diversify beyond herring, with whitefish (such as **cod**, **haddock**, and **whiting**) growing in importance. (Peterhead Port Authority, 2024)
- **Whitefish Dominance**: By the late 20th century, Peterhead was Europe's largest whitefish port. The port handled huge volumes of whitefish landings, thanks to its modern fish market and cold storage facilities. The rise of **refrigeration** also allowed for longer fishing trips and better fish preservation, which helped maintain high-quality exports. (Peterhead Port Authority, 2024; Undiscovered Scotland, 2024)
- **Harbor Expansion**: In this period, Peterhead's harbour infrastructure also grew significantly to accommodate larger vessels and growing demands from both the fishing and oil industries. The town adapted to the oil boom in the North Sea, but fishing remained a cornerstone of the local economy. (Peterhead Fish Company, 2023; Undiscovered Scotland, 2024)

21ST CENTURY

- **Sustainability and Quotas**: Entering the 21st century, fishing in Peterhead faced new challenges. The introduction of **EU fishing quotas** aimed to combat overfishing, particularly of herring and cod. These restrictions required fishermen to adapt by targeting different species and adjusting their methods to comply with sustainability initiatives. (Peterhead Port Authority, 2024)
- **Harbor Redevelopment**: In the 2010s, Peterhead invested heavily in harbour redevelopment, including a **£50 million investment** between 2016 and 2018. These updates expanded the harbour's capacity and modernized its infrastructure to handle both fishing and offshore energy industries. The **Peterhead Fish Market** was rebuilt into a state-of-the-art facility, ensuring the town remained at the forefront of the fishing industry. (Peterhead Port Authority, 2024)

FISHING INDUSTRY

Peterhead is the largest fishing port in Europe and plays a dominating role in Scotland's fishing sector. In 2022, Peterhead's landings accounted for 39.8% of the total monetary value of fish caught and received at the Scottish ports, with the most common landed species being demersal, pelagic, and shellfish. (Peterhead Port Authority, no date)
Like many traditional fishing towns, Peterhead faces many challenges as the need to adapt to constantly evolving environmental, political and technological conditions become greater.

THE IMPACT OF EU FISHING REGULATIONS

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) was established by the European Community in 1970 to allow their member states to sustain and grow the fishing industry in Europe. The policy allowed each members states equal access to all fishing waters. (Council of the European Union, 1970)
In 1983, the EU introduced the Total Allowable Catches (TACs) limit, a quota that determines the number of fish each EU member state in the fishing sector is permitted to catch. This policy was a response to a significant decline in fish stock, caused by overfishing. Limitations were introduced with the goal of balancing the economic interest of the fishing sector while ensuring the preservation of the marine ecosystems. (European Commission, 2024)
Many U.K. fishermen were not supportive of the policies enacted by the EU, many believed that the quota was not sufficient to sustain the national fishing sector. The fishing sector became a significant topic in the Brexit debate, as many fishermen believed that leaving the EU would allow UK fishermen to regain control over its territorial waters and establish a more profitable fishing quota. (Whale, 2023)
Fisherman local to Peterhead claimed that:

"*Since we joined the EU and were governed by the Common Fisheries Policy, we've seen a massive decline in the size of our fishing flee in the UK. We've seen a massive decline in our coastal communities with the amount of people employed in the fishing and I would like to see us getting back control*."
(Backing Brexit In Scotland: The Trawlermen Of Peterhead, 2016)

POST-BREXIT CHALLENGES

Now, the fishing sector faces many challenges as EU continues to have large control overfishing waters. Staffing shortages are becoming greater, due to rising demand for physical labour. Many young individuals are unwilling to pursue a career in this sector, as they don't see a future for this industry and don't believe that the wages adequately reflect the intensive nature of the work. (Monk, 2024)
Environmental struggles such as rising sea levels will have a big impact on coastal towns like Peterhead. Environmental struggles such as rising sea levels will have a big impact on coastal towns like Peterhead. As it will increase risk of flood, erosion and can significantly alter the coastal ecosystem which can negatively affect the local fish populations. (Monk, 2024)
Trade agreements following Brexit have faced several complications, which have led to delays and tariffs that reduce profitability. The fluctuation of the global market has also negatively affected the prices and profitability of the industry. The anticipated increase in fishing quotas did not come to fruition, and

ENGERGY SECTOR

PETERHEAD POWER STATION

The Peterhead Power Station began as an oil-fired power plant in 1980 and over the following years, transitioned to a gas-fired power station. The plant is the largest gas-fired power station in Scotland and plays a crucial role in supplying electricity to the grid (Scottish Construction Now, 2022). The station is owned by SSE plc and is regarded as Scotland's worst climate polluter in 2022 with the emission of 1.35 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. As the demand for decarbonisation rises, Peterhead will have to introduce more sustainable methods of energy production to meet the climate goals of the country. (Statista Research Department, 2024)

OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY

According to the various publications, Europe's largest floating windfarm – "Green Volt" - has been approved to be built off Peterhead coast. According to Sir Ian Wood, this will be a big boost for the north-east economy and hundreds of jobs will be created in the area. This gives the chance in the future Peterhead to become a hub for renewable energy with many skilled workers deciding to reside here. (The Scotsman, 2023)

CARBON CAPTURE

Plans for the new Peterhead Carbon Capture Power Station in Aberdeenshire, Scotland have already been proposed by SSE Thermal and Equinor and the project is set to be completed by 2030 (SSE Thermal & Equinor, 2023). This new plant is to be equipped with new carbon capture technology which aims as a method of decarbonisation. The carbon capture technology will extract the carbon, emitted by the plant, directly from the air and pipe it into empty oil wells beneath the North Sea. (Vevers, 2024)

This new plant promises to create new jobs in construction, engineering and maintenance, while reducing carbon emissions and providing electricity to the grid. (Scottish Construction Now, 2022)

This comes with a lot of future implications and many opportunities for the economy of Peterhead.

According to data from SSE Thermal and Equinor, the project development and construction phase is expected to contribute £60 million to the local economy (measured as Gross Value Added, or GVA) and provide the equivalent of 980 years of employment (this means jobs added up across many positions over the construction period). Once the project becomes operational, it will generate an additional £25 million GVA over the first 25 years and create approximately 240 local jobs. (SSE Thermal & Equinor, 2023).

SSE Thermal and Equinor are working on training new employees locally, getting 10 new apprentices starting further education in Sep 2021 at North East Scotland College's Fraserburgh campus. (SSE Thermal & Equinor, 2023)

It is most likely that the rest of the workforce needed to operate this new CCS facility, especially the qualified one will have to come to Peterhead to somewhere else. This rises the question if new infrastructure is needed to accommodate the incoming workers and more vibrant spaces in the city to attract workers and their families and making them stay, adding to the economy of this town.

CARBON CAPTURE CRITICISM

Many Climates activist have expressed criticism of this new strategy. This new power plant will not replace the existing gas station but will instead operate alongside it. This would only be adding to the ongoing carbon emission of Scottland's worst climate polluter and could potentially be accountable for over a tenth of all the emissions produced across Scotland by 2034. SSE insists that they intend for the new plant to eventually replace the old power station, but climate activists are sceptical of such claims. (Vevers, 2024)

SSE responds:

"The eventual phasing down and closure of the existing plant at Peterhead will be driven by a number of factors outside of SSE's control, including UK and Scottish Government policy, need for capacity and economic performance," (Vevers, 2024)

Furthermore, carbon capture technology has a controversial reputation, often promoted as a climate solution by many oil companies. The technology has a long history of underperforming, with studies indicating that the newest carbon capture technology can only extract around 60% of carbon emissions. Climate activists label the technology a "false solution," arguing that it allows large oil companies to continue burning fossil fuels and maintain the status quo. (Vevers, 2024)

ABERDEENSHIRE COASTAL TRAIL

1: 500000

- **Length:** Approximately 165 miles along the coast from Aberdeen.
- **Scenic Views:** Offers stunning views of cliffs, sandy beaches, and coastlines.
- **Wildlife:** Opportunities to spot diverse wildlife, including seals, seabirds, and marine life.
- **Historical Sites:** Passes by castles, ruins, and ancient standing stones.
- **Access:** Suitable for walkers and cyclists.
- **Local Communities:** Connects villages and towns, showcasing local culture and hospitality.
- **Outdoor Activities:** Ideal for walking, cycling, birdwatching, and photography.

8
Portsoy
7
Macduff Marine Aquarium
6
Museum of Scottish lighthouses
Ugie Beach
5
Butlers of Buchan
4
Slains Castle
3
Balmedie Beach
2
Forvie National Nature Reserve
1
PETERHEAD
ABERDEEN

PETERHEAD TRAIL

1: 500000

One of the biggest tourists pulls for Peterhead, besides the popular Peterhead Prison Museum, is the Peterhead Trail. Consisting of 26 storyboards spread around the town, the public is encouraged to take a self-guided tour by walking the trail and reading the signs that link to specific parts of the town or the surrounding area. The trail is split up into 3 routes that can be chosen depending on the desired experience. These routes include a short walk through the town centre, a longer walk linking the town centre to the coast passing through Buchanhaven, and the third option being a new extension connecting Peterhead's town centre to the Prison Museum (Peterhead Trail, no date).

The purpose of the trail is to allow the public to choose to walk around the town at whatever pace they feel comfortable with while learning the history of Peterhead. They can leave the trail whenever they want to explore a certain part of the town, which could be anything from the local library, to the shops in the city centre, to any of the museums on offer around the town. (Aberdeenshire Scotland, no date).

Some issues with the trail could be how hard it is to keep up to date and provide new things to give people a reason to come back, as well as the upkeep of the signs and any buildings that they connect to. The success and use of the trail also relies on the correct weather conditions that would encourage people to spend time walking the trail, no matter which one they pick.

The trail does give the town the opportunity to create new buildings and areas that could be added to the trail in order to encourage people to come back and discover the changes and updates.

04

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES OF PETERHEAD

CHALLENGES

1. Unemployment, poverty, and lack of career opportunities
2. Poor transport links and public amenities
3. Health and well-being of locals, no care after hours
4. Housing shortages and overcrowding
5. Population imbalance, lack of investment
6. Climate crisis, rising sea levels
7. Poor capitalisation of tourism opportunities and fishing industry
8. Lack of green space

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Diversify economy to attract new businesses and create opportunities
2. Improve public spaces and enhance community spirit
3. Develop healthcare, mental health centre
4. Develop affordable housing
5. Create appealing spaces to attract tourists and young people
6. Model for sustainability and energy transition
7. Enhance and celebrate the heritage of Peterhead and fishing industry
8. Develop green space

05

SEAGATE

DEFINING THE EDGE

1: 500000

We identified the bay site as an edge between the bays residential zone and the marina area. The site is currently disconnected from central Peterhead and is difficult to reach on foot. The bay is also within a SEPA flood risk zone with a 10% chance of flooding each year. Despite this there is clear potential for developing the marina further, bringing attention to watersports in the North Sea & developing tourism in the bay. This would create an opportunity to develop new seaside accommodation and businesses for tourism which could be designed to combat the threat of sea level rise. The existing residential 1-2 storey housing Typology of the bay will act as a constraint to the design of our proposed scheme. Development of the Peterhead Bay can also connect the South end of the bay to the town centre by activating the site and channelling foot traffic. The bay site is an area of greenfield land which will also act as a constraint on our proposed scheme.

DEFINING THE EDGE

1: 500000

We identified the Buchanhaven site as an edge existing between the Buchanhaven conservation area and the section of North Sea coastline. The edge is characterized by the relationship between the historic Buchanhaven conservation area and the harsh conditions created by the North Sea. According to SIMD the Buchanhaven area is ranked red with high levels of social deprivation. This presents opportunities for implementation of new community hubs and public amenities. Similar to Peterhead Bay the site also feels disconnected from the town centre, possibly because of its original separation from Peterhead. Despite this the Buchanhaven area is geographically well positioned in relation to other surrounding locations within Peterhead. Another way of addressing the social needs of Buchanhaven could be to activate the site and connect it to the rest of Peterhead. The location boasts views of outstanding natural beauty onto the beach and the North Sea which acts as the site's greatest draw. Capitalizing on these views by adding to the existing social housing creates a strong argument for development of the site. The design of our scheme will be constrained by the existing typology of the Buchanhaven conservation area. This site will also be difficult to develop due to its status as a greenfield site.

DEFINING THE EDGE

1: 500000

The final edge we identified as our possible site is Seagate. The Seagate currently acts as a defining edge between the town center and industrial harbor zone which separates them both entirely. Our previous research indicates the significant cultural and economic importance of the fishing industry in Peterhead. Despite this there is very little celebration of its history, with many buildings on the Seagate site lying derelict and empty. The Seagate site presents an important opportunity for Peterhead to acknowledge its own cultural heritage and create a destination that promotes tourism, creates new business ventures, increases accommodation for workers and solves social issues within Peterhead. The Seagate edge can be designed and developed to connect Peterhead to its fishing industry and in doing so, celebrate the past and promote future growth for the town. Similarly to the Peterhead Bay the Seagate faces challenges created by rising sea levels. SEPA has outlined this as a flood risk zone with a 10% chance of flooding each year. Our masterplan would need to be designed to combat sea level rise and surface water flooding. Unlike our previous proposed sites, the Seagate is a brownfield site which has high redevelopment potential.

SEAGATE

1: 100000

SUNPATH

1: 100000

WIND

1:100000

Highest wind speeds during colder months October - March, wind speed recorded 12mph-14mph . Lowest speeds recorded 11mph-9mph happening between April-September. Wind prominently blows from SSW. Prevailing wind direction tropical continental and tropical maritime. Also blows from the NW - N, Winds come from the artic maritime and polar maritime (Meteoblue, n.d.)

SEA LEVEL RISE

1: 100000

The sea level is estimated to rise by 0.5m to 0.82m by the end of this century. This is an accelerating threat for low land coastal towns such as Peterhead which will lose a lot of land including most of it's harbour. Alongside the change in the sea level the rising temperature of the oceans means a possible increase in storm surges. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

These difficult to predict changes to the climate and ecosystem will prove challenging for the fishing industry but will present new opportunities for marine biologists, wildlife enthusiasts as shellfish and dolphin populations are likely increase. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

FLOODING

1:100000

SEPA suggest that Peterhead's harbour has a 10% of coastal flooding every year and it encompasses most of the fishing market and harbour area, there was 5 flood warnings sent out in 2020 and 1 in 2023. There is approximately 40 residential and 80 non-residential buildings at risk of flooding, the AAD, annual average damages, are estimated to be around £580,00. However, this is credited to surface water flooding not coastal; it appears that the River Ugie is more of a threat than the sea. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

The common problem with flooding is lack of permeability, there is no where for water to go or be absorbed. This sometimes takes the form of natural flood management; for example, for an estuary it re-introduces the natural marshes, Nigg Bay.

This is an **opportunity** to improve Peterhead's flood mitigations and develop strategies for the rising sea level. (Quante and Colijn, 2016)

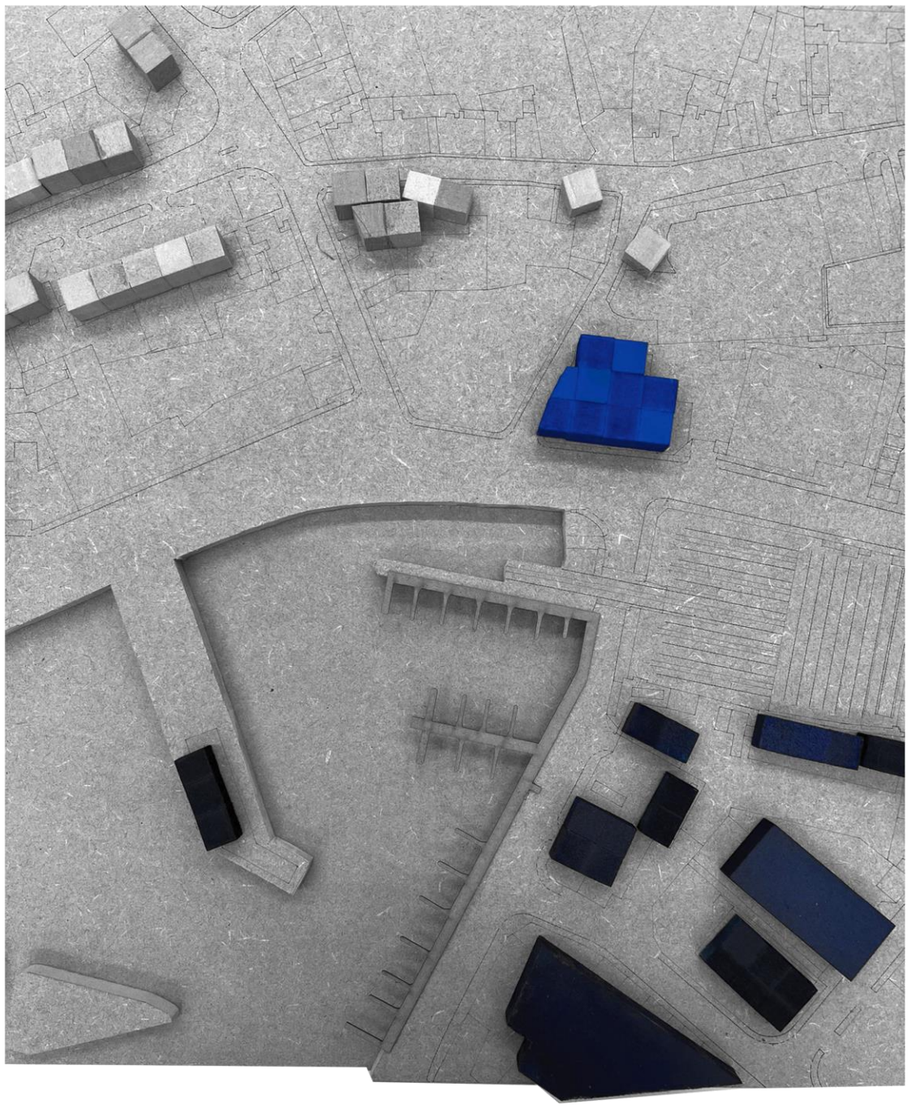
FLOODING PREVENTION

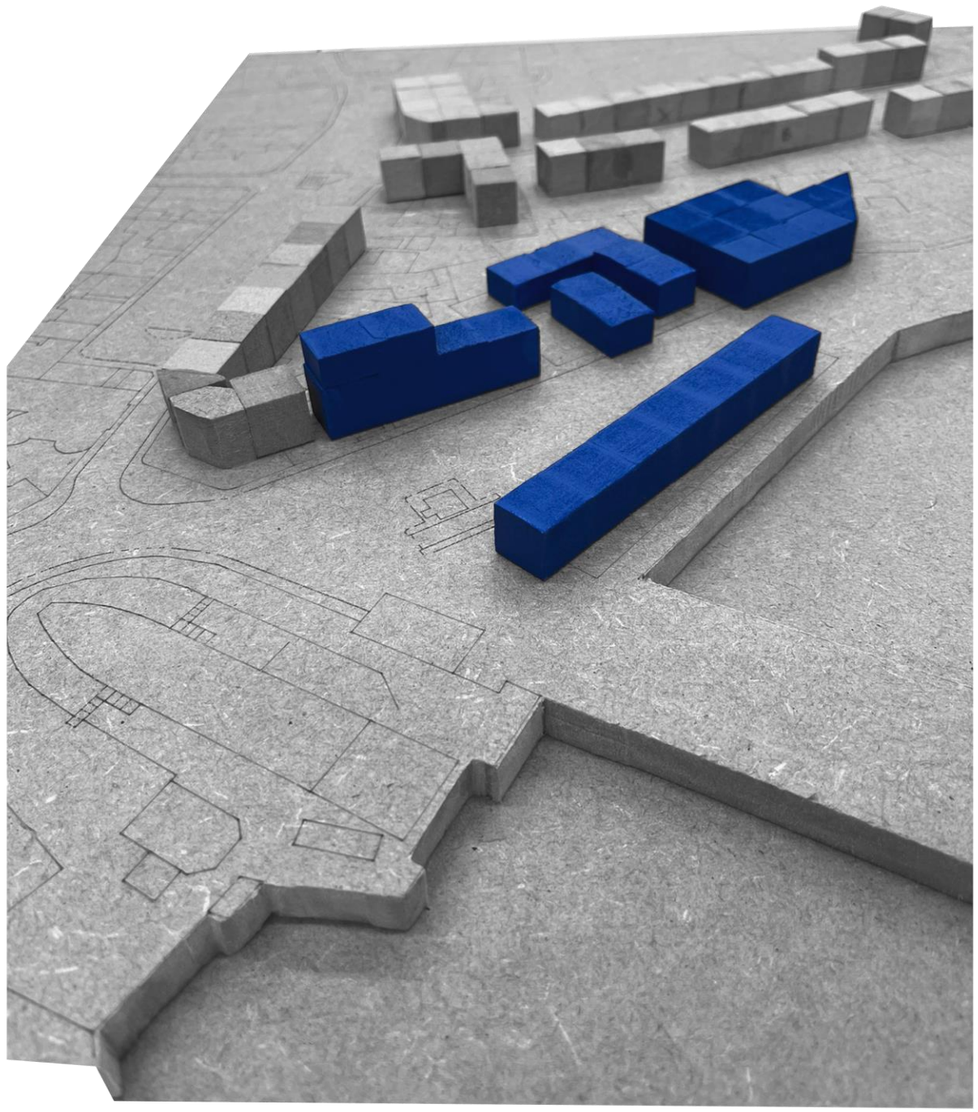
Most of Peterhead's flooding is caused by the River Ugie and surface water. Only 15% of the annual average damage is attributed to coastal flooding, it is estimated that there at 10 people at risk and £2,800 worth of AAD from residential properties. Compare this to a 32% river flooding and a large 53% surface water flooding, the main issue with flooding in Peterhead is lack of permeability within the town, examples of cities that have implanted this kind of infrastructure are Seattle, Copenhagen and Sheffield. (UK Government, n.d.)

Permeable surface infrastructure can include replacing concreted and paved surfaces with blue-green infrastructure, these are rani garden, bioswales and natural retention ponds Stonehaven is a town 59 miles south of Peterhead that sits along the coast, they have a history of suffering from terrible floodings, but they implemented a flood protection scheme which included constructing 2km of flood walls and installing two higher capacity culverts and has proven to work well. (UK Government, n.d.)

With the possible threat of storm surges increasing, there should be planning for better coastal flooding prevention and permeability. (UK Government, n.d.)

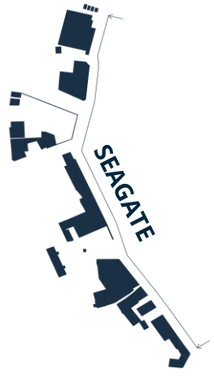
PHYSICAL MODEL





ELEVATION FRONT STUDY

The photo elevation of our chosen site has been put together to better understand the existing context of Seagate. It sits on the opposite side of the road and fronts directly onto the harbour. After studying the relationship between the different buildings and their current uses, it has become clear that the front of Seagate is currently disorganised, and multiple buildings are not occupied. There is also a large number of industrial buildings with low architectural quality and visual appeal, which needs to be addressed when considering place making. The photo elevation has been based on a CAD drawing, so buildings are in scale in relation to each other and topography has been considered - which is considerably flat going along Seagate, however, slopes up behind these buildings and towards the city centre.

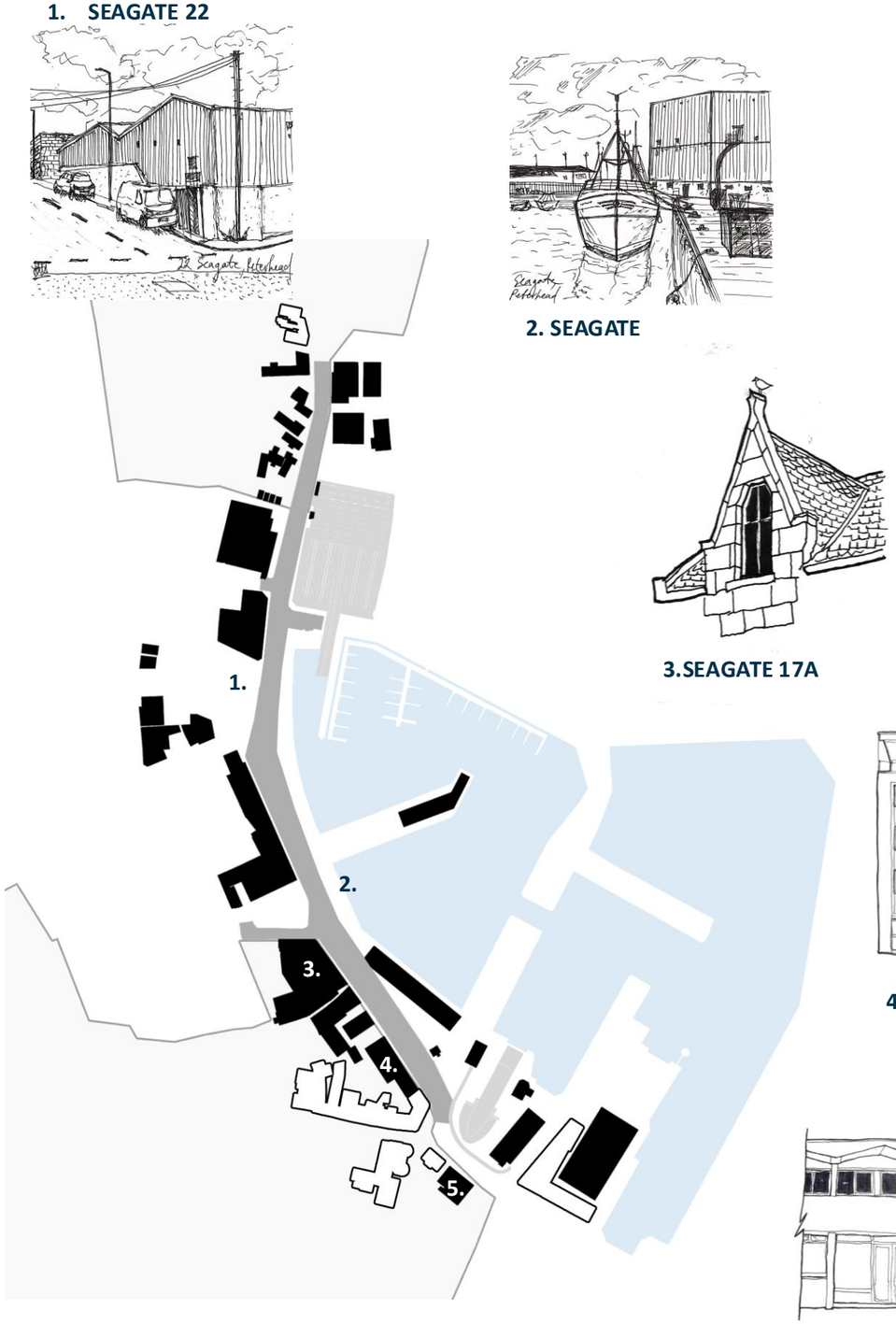


TYPOLOGY

Peterhead was founded as a planned settlement on the east coast of Scotland, and the range of Traditional vernacular Scottish architecture which can be seen around the city centre and wider area of Peterhead certainly reflect this. Many buildings are constructed using local resources, one of the more notable ones being Peterhead Pink Granite. This granite is pink in colour as the name would suggest and gives the city centre a very distinct look compared to other Scottish seaside towns. This granite also sparked international interest and was exported to the United States to be used for columns in the Windermere building, New York (Shan Ross, 2020).

Roanheads conservation area - considered to be the founding place of Peterhead - features rows of one and a half story fisherman cottages, which date back to the 19th century (Aberdeenshire council 2022). This area was originally common land, and the houses are made up of locally sourced granite, feature steep roofs covered in slate - in order to combat the heavy rainfall - and gabled dormers with cornice ornamentation. The Roanheads conservation area starts at the end of Seagate, so this is relevant when looking at the typology study for our specific site.

Buildings on and around Seagate have been studied by sketching, and also some of the listed buildings modelled in 3 dimensions, in order to get a good understanding of Architectural character and repeating patterns and styles. Industrial buildings are another example of the type of typologies which can be found on site. They are typically simple masses with either exterior render or stucco cladding. These are of low architectural quality and are functional buildings which support harbour activities and local business. There is also a derelict office building on Seagate which has a very geometrical and repetitive facade, with scored render that is presumably meant to imitate the widespread granite use of the town.

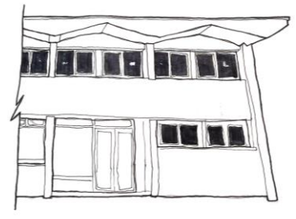


1. SEAGATE 22

2. SEAGATE

3.SEAGATE 17A

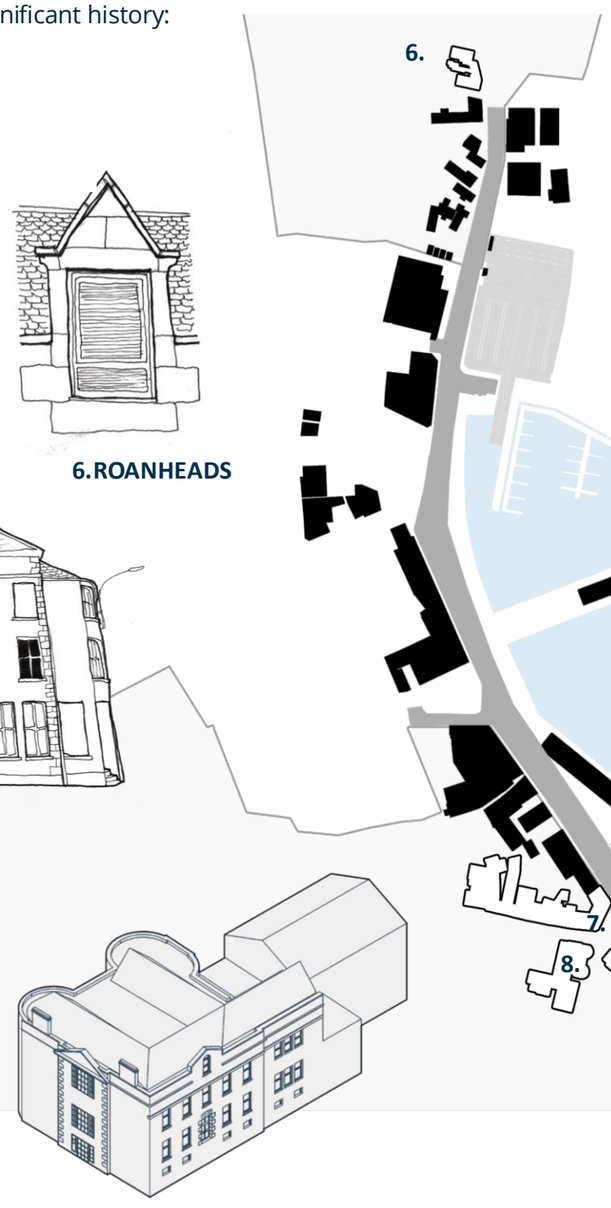
4. SEAGATE OFFICE



5.UNION STREET

LISTED BUILDINGS

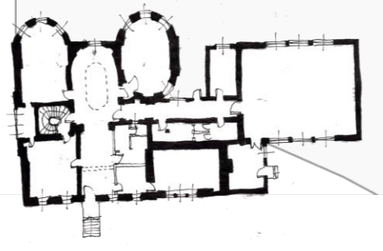
There are no listed buildings on Seagate however there are a few which are in close proximity to the site and which have relevant or significant history:



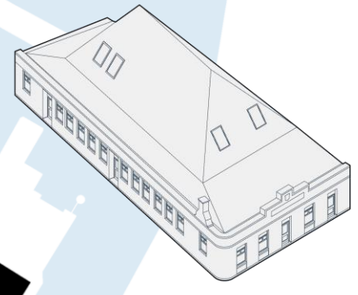
6.ROANHEADS

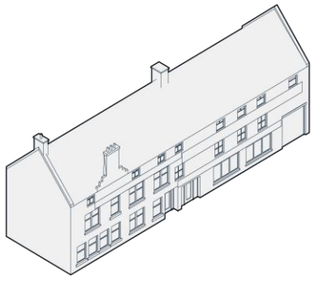
6.ROANHEADS

7. UNION STREET 1



8. ARBUTHNOT HOUSE

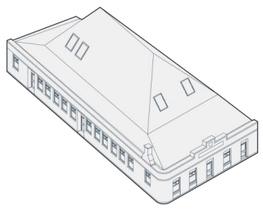




9. SALE ROOM

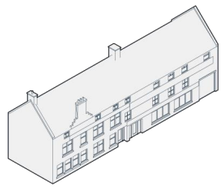
10. OLD WAREHOUSE

LISTED BUILDINGS



OLD SALE ROOM [C-Listed]

Built in 1907, this building located on bridge street is an example of the existing historical infrastructure within the area. It was constructed using tuck-pointed ashlar stone and was originally used as a sales room for harbour related activities (Historic environment scotland, 1971). It also reflects the local Architectural style and can be seen as a symbol of the fishing industry's economical importance.

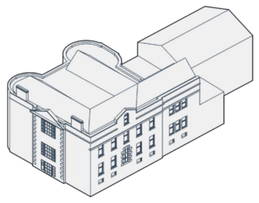


BRIDGE STREET WAREHOUSE [C-Listed]

Built in the early 19th century, this building was originally used as a warehouse. It has been identified that it holds no Architectural importance on its own, however contributes to group value significance of the town historical maritime environment (Historic environment scotland, 1971).

1 UNION STREET [B-Listed]

Built in the late 18th century, the building elevation features a wallhead gable with curved angles, it is of 3 storey ashlar and has a raised 4-window centre topped by a pediment (Historic environment scotland, 1971).. Additionally the building has a compelling history. Alexander Elles was a local infamous smuggler and had the building commissioned in order to look out into the north sea so he could keep watch of smuggling luggers from his attic window - ships with smuggled goods. The cellar was also designed to hide smuggled contraband, and was later used by the Norwegian secret service as base of operations for the north sea in World War II. (Kenny Bruce 2021)



ARBUTHNOT HOUSE [B-Listed]

Originally built in the 18th century as a house for Robert Arbuthnot of Haddo-Rattray. He was a merchant based in Peterhead and Secretary of the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of the Manufacturers and Fisheries of Scotland (Wikipedia 2024). The house was later remodelled in the early 19th century to achieve what is left behind today. The works were carried out in ashlar stone to a neoclassical style, with most notable architectural elements being the rusticated keyblocked door piece centre pediment, concave double bow front on to union street and fine entrance hall with reeded columns and high quality interior work (Historic environment scotland 1971).

MATERIALITY

06

OPPORTUNITIES OF SEAGATE

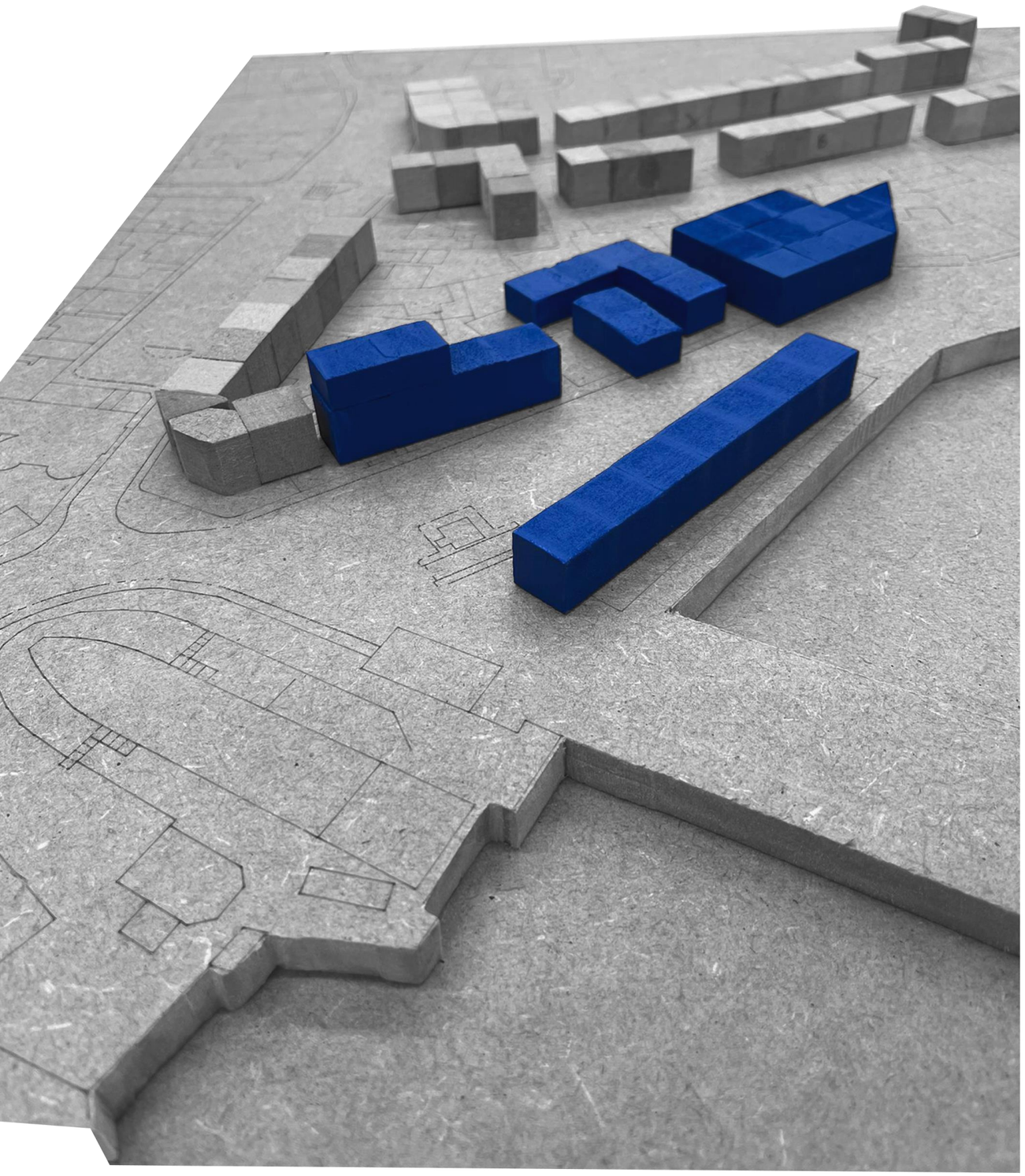
OPPORTUNITIES OF SEAGATE

The name Seagate is derived from the site's location on the Seagate Road. It also reflects our groups intentions on the site- Just as a sea gate provides a connecting threshold into the sea, so too are we designing a threshold between the town centre and the fishing industry, linking them together.

The final edge we identified as our possible site is Seagate. The Seagate currently acts as a defining edge between the town center and industrial harbor zone which separates them both entirely. Our previous research indicates the significant cultural and economic importance of the fishing industry in Peterhead. Despite this there is very little celebration of its history, with many buildings on the Seagate site lying derelict and empty. The Seagate site presents an important opportunity for Peterhead to acknowledge its own cultural heritage and create a destination that promotes tourism, creates new business ventures, increases accommodation for workers and solves social issues within Peterhead. The Seagate edge can be designed and developed to connect Peterhead to its fishing industry and in doing so, celebrate the past and promote future growth for the town. Similarly to the Peterhead Bay the Seagate faces challenges created by rising sea levels. SEPA has outlined this as a flood risk zone with a 10% chance of flooding each year. Our masterplan would need to be designed to combat sea level rise and surface water flooding. Unlike our previous proposed sites, the Seagate is a brownfield site which has high redevelopment potential. *(3. SEPA Floodmap 2024)*

07

MANIFESTO / OUR VISION



MANIFESTO POINTS

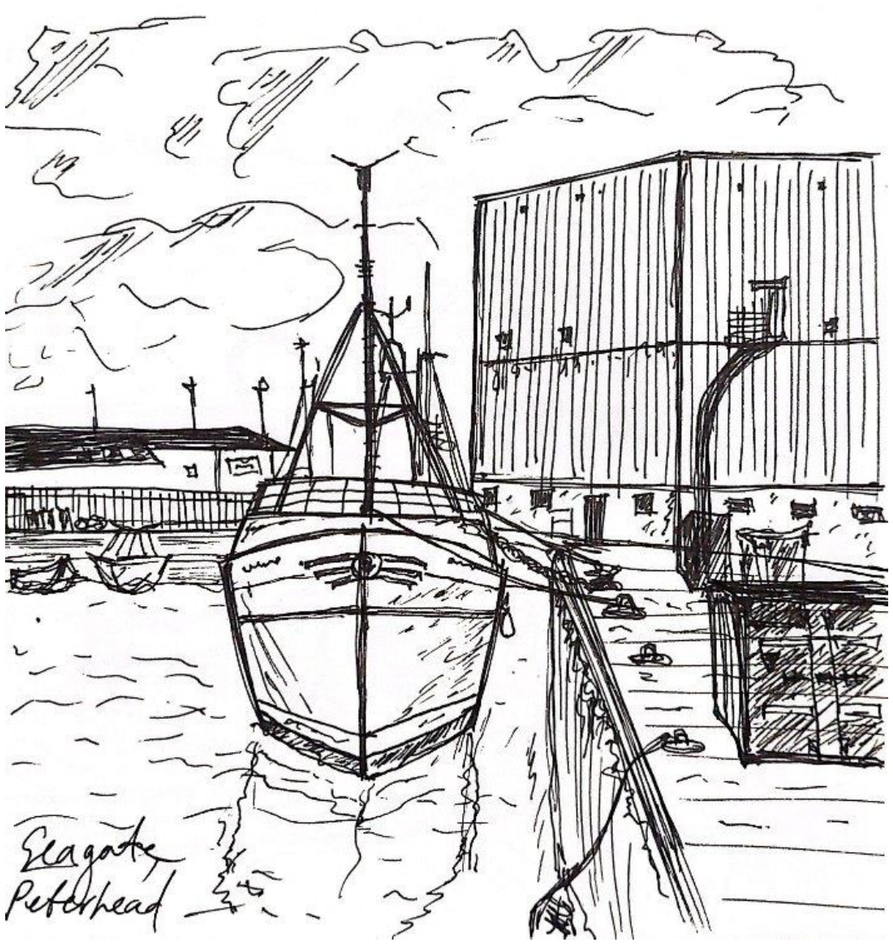
01. INVIGORATE THE INDUSTRY
+ CASE STUDY: FRAC Nord-pas de calais

02. CONNECT THE WATERFRONT
+ CASE STUDY: SUPERKILEN

03. INHABIT THE EDGE
+ CASE STUDY: THE SILO

04. CARE FOR PETERHEAD
+ CASE STUDY: WERK 12

01. INVIGORATE THE INDUSTRY



Peterhead has a robust industrial presence and the fishing industry at its heart. Over time this industry has developed and created several new avenues for value to be added through the fishing industry. Part of our manifesto is exploring this and designing structures that help diversify the jobs linked to this industry and facilitate its growth. We believe that it is important to celebrate the heritage of the place while simultaneously innovating for its future. Some ways that we have considered doing this are:

- Creating opportunities for people to better engage with the sea
- Rezoning and concentrating industrial activities in one area
- Enhancing the education and experience of the fishing industry
- Exploring the potential of new industries
- Repurposing existing industrial structures to support alternative industries

CASE STUDY:

FRAC NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

PROJECT YEAR
2015

DESIGNER
Lacaton & Vassal

LOCATION
Dunkerque, France

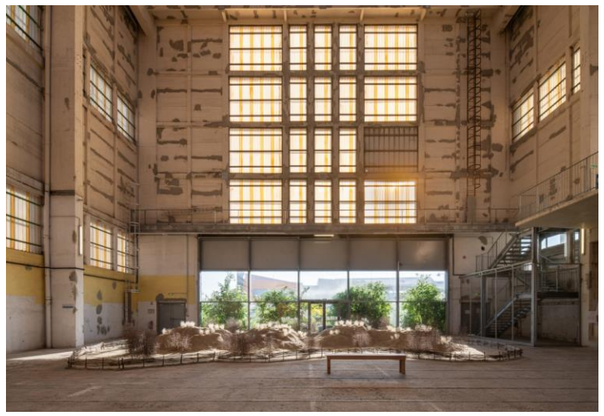
FRAC NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

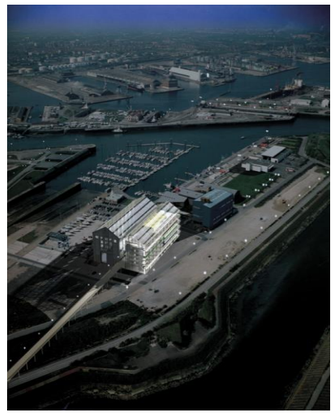
CHARACTER & CONTEXT

Located in Dunkerque port FRAC Nord-Pas de Calais was designed around an old boat warehouse called Halle AP2, known as cathedral by locals. Similarly to many other industrial centres post WW2, the structures that once facilitated the city's vibrant shipbuilding industry stand in remembrance of their past. However, the deterioration of these industries provides an opportunity for these spaces to adopt new functions.

The intention behind FRAC was to create a catalyst for the new area and to bring life, vibrancy, and culture back to local industry.

A key aspect of this project was the architectural decision to keep Halle AP2 in its entirety. This resulted in a modern intervention that was built in tangent with the history of its place. The new intervention borrowed its form and dimensions from Halle AP2 and interpreted them in a contemporary way.





PROGRAM

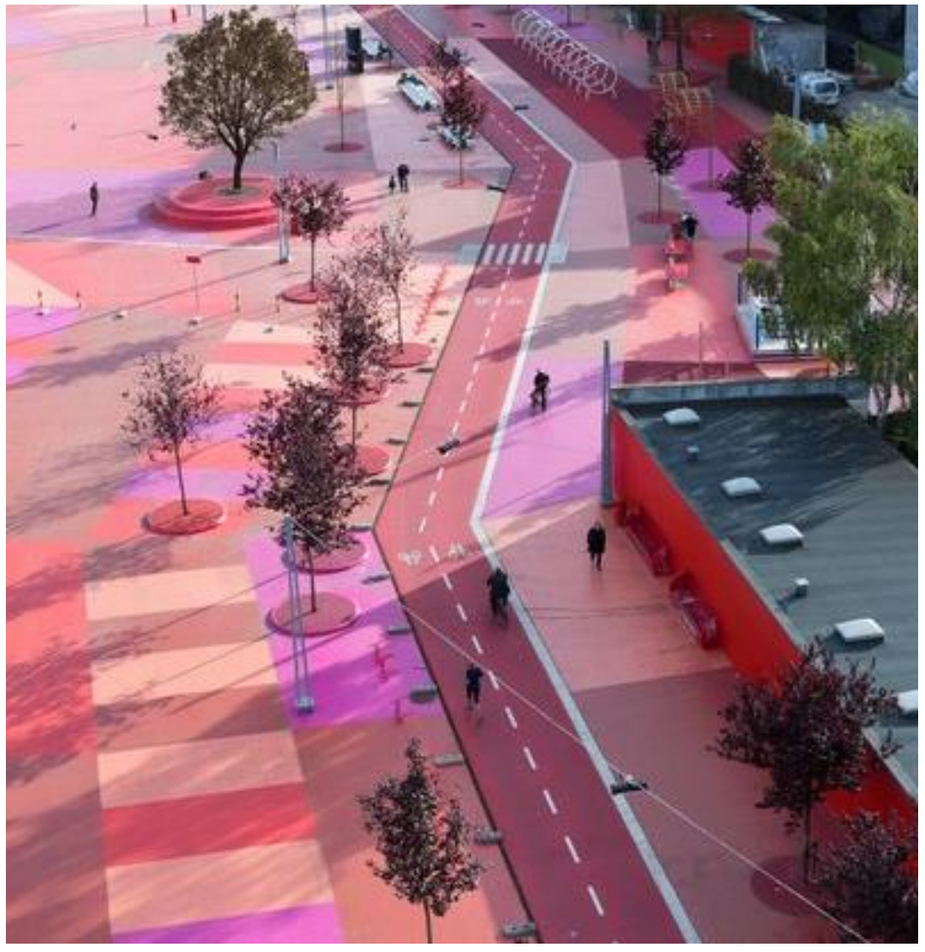
With the shift in industry, places with the characteristics of Halle VP2 such as high ceilings, open sections, and large windows have slowly been adopted and transformed into creative spaces. It was these qualities that helped FRAC decide to transform the space into a gallery and a museum.

On the exterior, Lacaton and Vassal chose to juxtapose the heavy presence of Halle AP2 with the light bioclimatic skin used to envelop the new addition. By doing this they were able to create a narrative of chronological continuity. The opaque facade reveals the functions of the building and showcases its internal elements. This results in FRAC Nord-Pas de Calais appearing as an exhibition within the landscape that is accessed via a large steel footbridge that acts as a covered street.

02. CONNECT THE WATERFRONT

Additionally, when analysing the growth of Peterhead, the town appears to have intentionally turned its back on the North Sea. This is a particularly interesting development considering the fact that the North Sea has historically played a pivotal role in the development of the town's economy. The phenomenon of inner city disconnection is not peculiar to Peterhead however it often results in isolation, surges in crime, and other social issues. Some ways that we have considered addressing this are:

- Exploring pedestrian connections from the town to the harbour
- Redesigning the landscape of the sea gate with walkability in mind
- Creating communal open spaces to encourage greater interaction with the waterfront



CASE STUDY:
SUPERKILLEN

PROJECT YEAR
2012

DESIGNER
BIG, Topotek1, Superflex

LOCATION
Copenhagen, Denmark

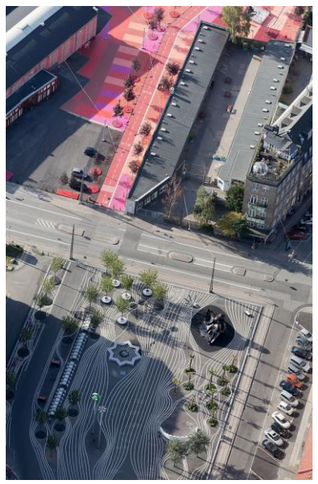
SUPERKILEN

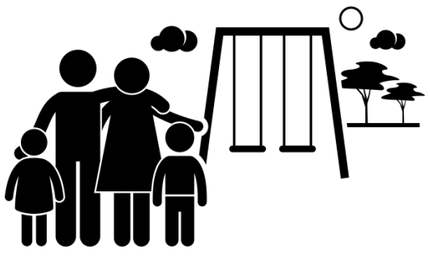
CHARACTER AND CONTEXT

Superkilen is a half-mile-long suburban space woven through one of the most ethnically diverse and socially challenged neighborhoods in Denmark. The public park was proposed by the city hall in an attempt to bring down the local crime rates and connect it to the urban fabric of the wider city.

Nørrebro is an extremely diverse part of Copenhagen housing over 60 different nationalities. The vast diversity was embraced by the design team as a resource, and it went on to become a key component in the design of the Superkilen.

When distilled, Superkilen can be described as a giant outdoor exhibition space filled with a collection of found objects from all over the world. It is a place where culture meets art and helps facilitate a new way of life. The project was rooted in its context by reflecting the cultures of its inhabitants. Elements like exercise gear from Muscle Beach in LA, palm trees from China, and fountains from Morocco work together to organize the space into different sub-areas and provide avenues for learning, recreation, and socializing. Each object is accompanied by a small plaque explaining what it is and where it comes from.





Program

The park is divided into 3 distinct zones in the colours red, black, and green.

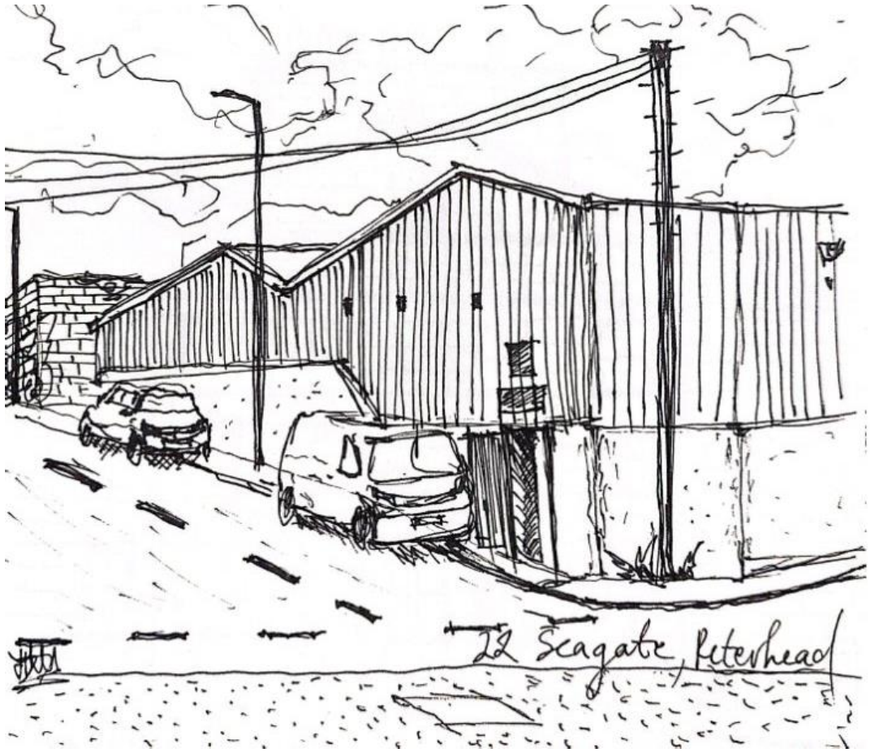
An arrangement of small islands is formed, and nodes and landmarks are created which help embed the project into the social fabric of locals.

Within the red zone maple trees with red leaves are used to populate the space. The local market is held there and beside it, there is a children's playground and a Thai boxing ring. This area is located near Norrebro Hall and serves as an extension of its sporting and cultural activities. The space was also designed with recreational skating in mind and provides a dynamic environment where a range of activities can take place.

The second zone is characterized by the colour black. It was designed as an urban living room and is used by locals to play board games under the shade of cherry and cedar trees. This space has a more classical function and is a place where children play, and locals come to relax.

The third zone is the green zone. This area was designed as a place for sports, sunbathing, and picnics. Within it, there is a zone for line dancing and a sports arena for football and basketball.

03. INHABIT THE EDGE



Historically, water has always been deeply embedded in Peterhead's culture. However, due to its geographical location and the dynamics of growth, the town had no choice but to extend away from the sea and towards the hinterland. In the process of this expansion, the importance of the waterfront as a key cultural edge in Peterhead appears to have been lost. We intend to redirect this trend by employing contemporary solutions to reintegrate housing and develop communities in the Seagate. 'Living on the edge' is a phrase that comes to mind when this manifesto point is spoken aloud.

This phrase is commonly used to suggest new ways of life and has connotations of change and adventure. It also speaks of growth and the pushing of boundaries. These are all strategies that we desire to implement through our interventions. Some practical ways that we propose to do this are:

· Bringing residential, community, and daily activity to the Seagate
· Develop mixed-use housing schemes that combine commerce and dwelling
· Creating opportunities for tourists to experience this edge

CASE STUDY:
THE SILO

PROJECT YEAR
2017

DESIGNER
Cobe

LOCATION
Copenhagen, Denmark

THE SILO

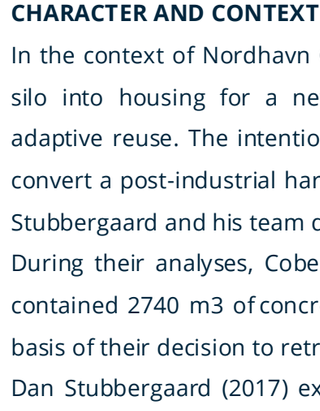
CHARACTER AND CONTEXT

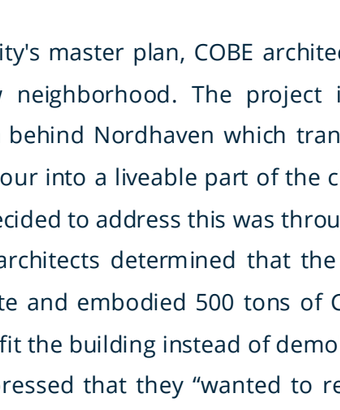
In the context of Nordhavn City's master plan, COBE architects transformed an industrial silo into housing for a new neighborhood. The project is an example of large-scale adaptive reuse. The intention behind Nordhaven which translates to north harbour is to convert a post-industrial harbour into a liveable part of the city. One of the ways that Dan Stubbergaard and his team decided to address this was through the provision of housing.

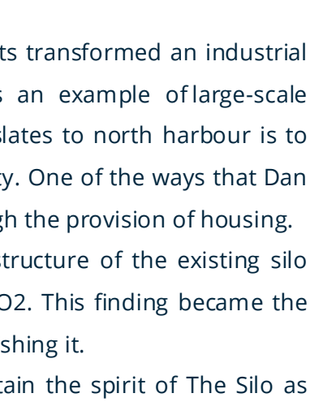
During their analyses, Cobe architects determined that the structure of the existing silo contained 2740 m3 of concrete and embodied 500 tons of CO2. This finding became the basis of their decision to retrofit the building instead of demolishing it.

Dan Stubbergaard (2017) expressed that they “wanted to retain the spirit of The Silo as much as possible – both in terms of its monolithic exterior and majestic concrete interior, by simply draping it with a new overcoat. The aim was to transform it from the inside out in such a way that its new inhabitants and the surrounding urban life would highlight the structure’s identity and heritage. Hence, the use of galvanized steel for the facade, which patinates in a raw way and retains the original harbour character and material feel, lending a roughness and raw beauty to the area, as in its industrial past.”

Internal openings were created by extruding the concrete walls of the silo and the off cuts were reused as landscaping elements such as seats and stairs. Each unit was also designed with a minimum of 2 balconies shaped like pockets to provide privacy and protection from the elements to the inhabitants.







Program

The functions of this building were divided by a sandwich method consisting of:

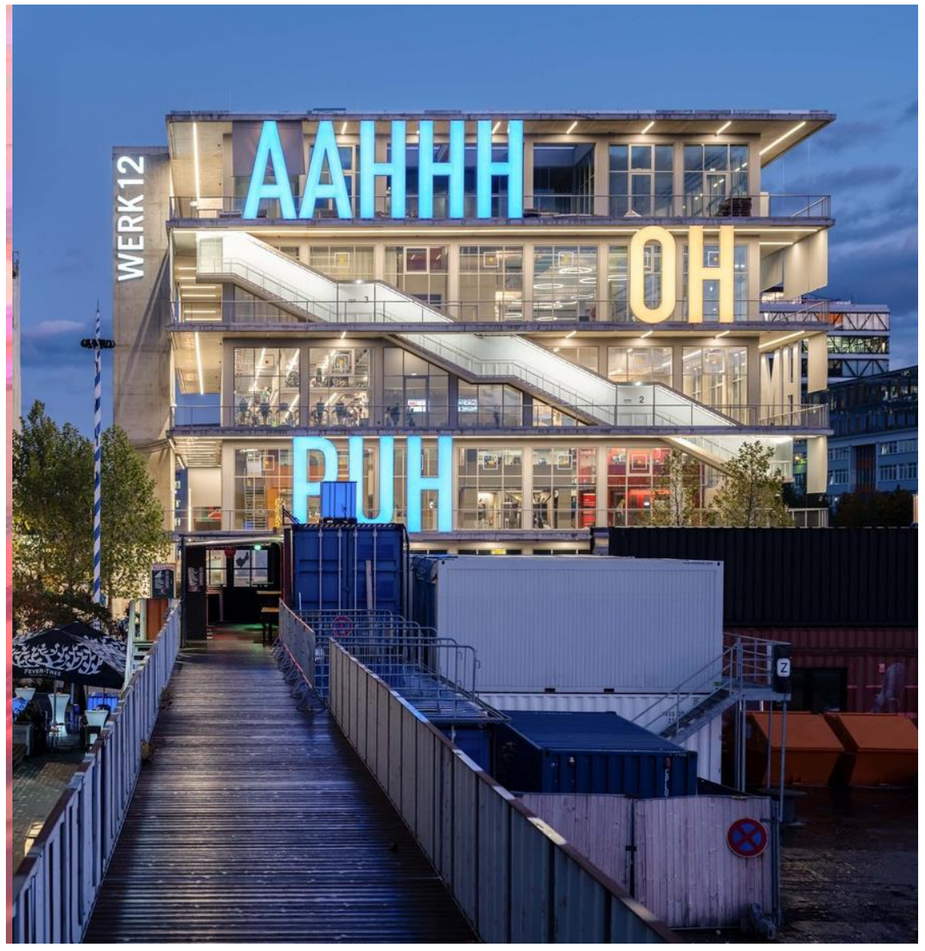
- Public space - ground floor (urban activator/ public exhibition area)
- Private housing - (39 apartments from 73 - 305 m2)
- Public space - top floor (bar, restaurant, cafe)

This method allows the Silo to act as an activator for this new urban area of the city and an opportunity for its residents to inhabit this new edge.

4. CARE FOR PETERHEAD

Similar to many other industrial settlements, residents of Peterhead harbour and its surrounding areas are facing a number of physical and mental health-related challenges. We aim to design solutions that rehabilitate and develop both the built environment of Seagate and the well-being of its residents. Some ways that we have decided to do this are:

- Creating new jobs and infrastructure for health and wellbeing
- Exploring new ways of living and working that improve the lives of locals
- Rehabilitating existing buildings to develop the town's existing urban fabric
- Implementing net zero strategies to combat the effects of climate change



CASE STUDY:
WERK 12

PROJECT YEAR
2017

DESIGNER
Cobe

LOCATION
Copenhagen, Denmark

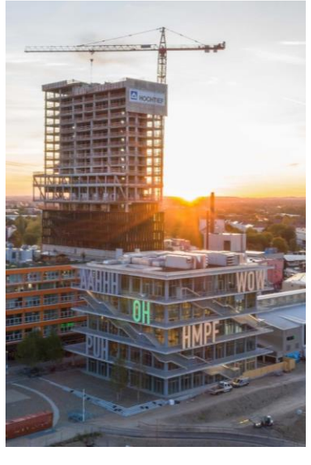
WERK 12

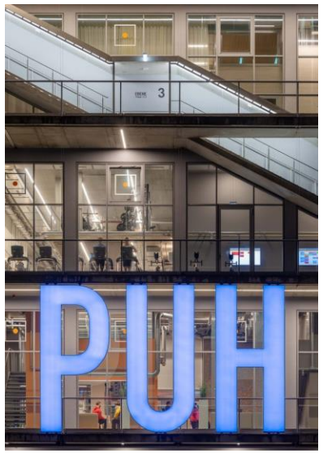
CHARACTER AND CONTEXT

Werk 12 is a mixed-use development located in the Werksviertel - Mitte district. The project was created as part of an urban regeneration scheme for the former industrial site. This part of Munich was once heavily characterized by industry and the site formerly housed a potato factory. Lighting, opacity, structure, and circulation are among the key architectural strategies that were employed to execute the scheme. The architectural intentions behind this were to connect the building with its surroundings, express its function, and pay homage to the industrial and informal cultures of the area.

Graffiti was also a key theme explored in the project. The importance of art, text, and colour as forms of expression were determining factors in the building's final design. It was important to the architects for the area's culture to be translated in the design of the new building. MVRDV did this by including brightly lit signs that show phrases that are commonly used by locals.

Circulation is another theme that is explored in this project. The architects used it to establish a physical and visual connection with the public. The intention was to blur the boundaries between interior and exterior spaces and create a dialogue between public and private areas. This was achieved by implementing generous balconies throughout the scheme that served as extensions of both spaces. The decision to maintain consistency with the materials used to floor these surfaces was taken to reinforce this concept of continuity.





PROGRAM

The building program is divided into 5 floors with restaurants and bars on the ground floor, recreational spaces in the form of a gym and pool occupying the next 3 floors, and private offices on the top.

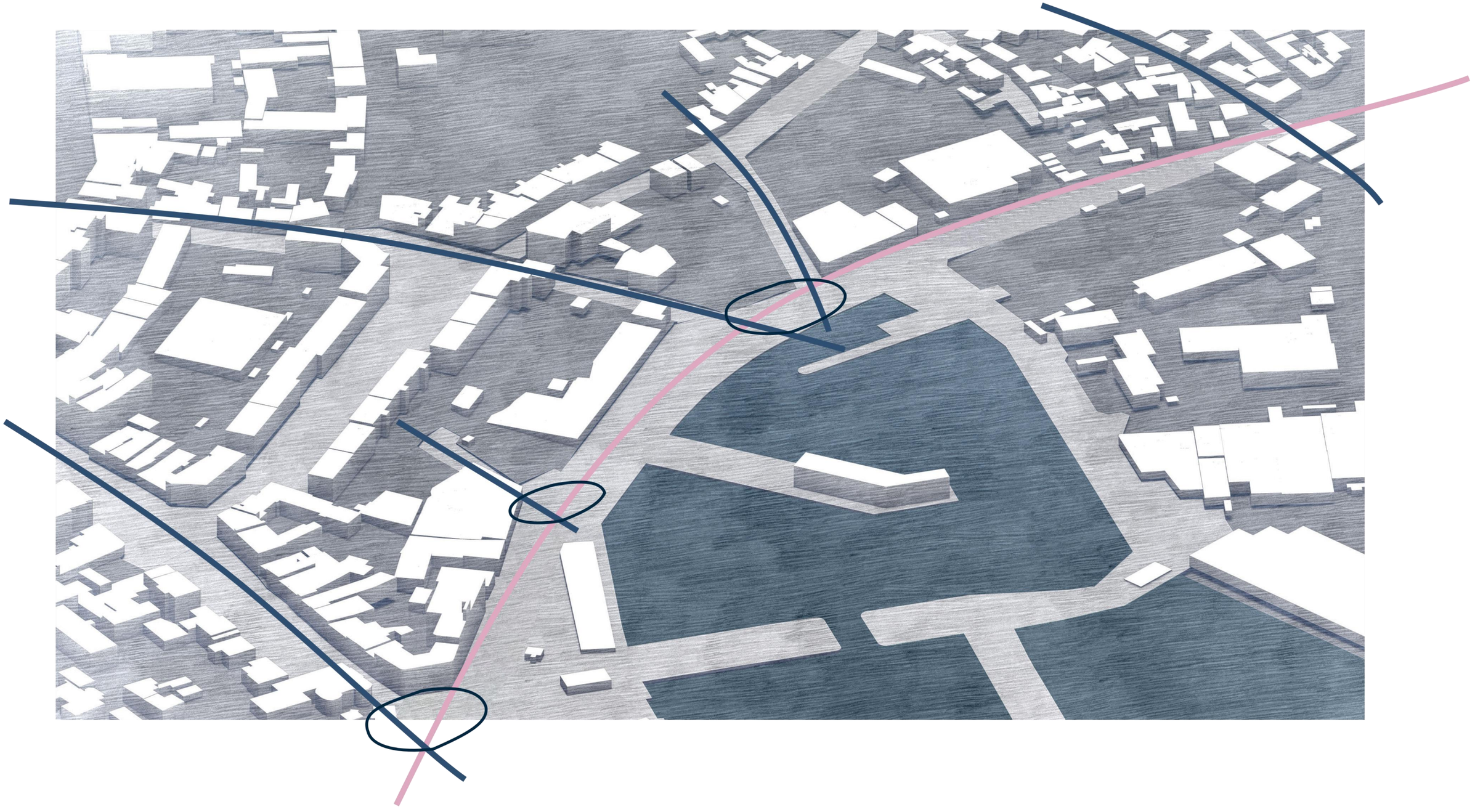
The building was designed with flexibility in mind and the architects achieved this by implementing ceilings of 5.5m between levels. This creates provision for mezzanines and level changes to be added in the future. The decision to position the circulation on the exterior of the building also allows for more usable space within.

Werk12 is an example of how commerce and recreation can be used as manifesto points in the healing and regeneration of formerly industrial areas.

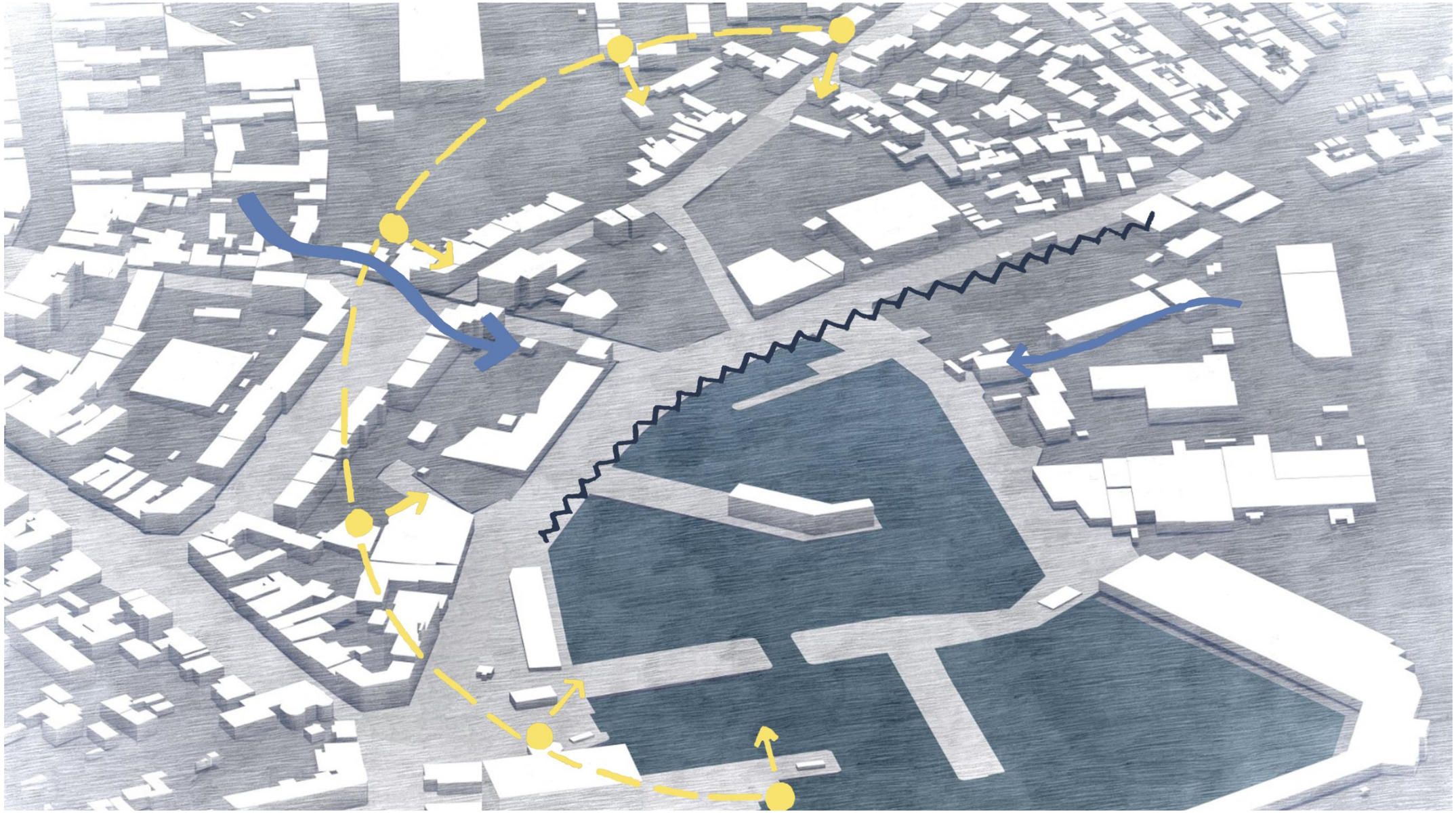
08

SITE PROPOSAL

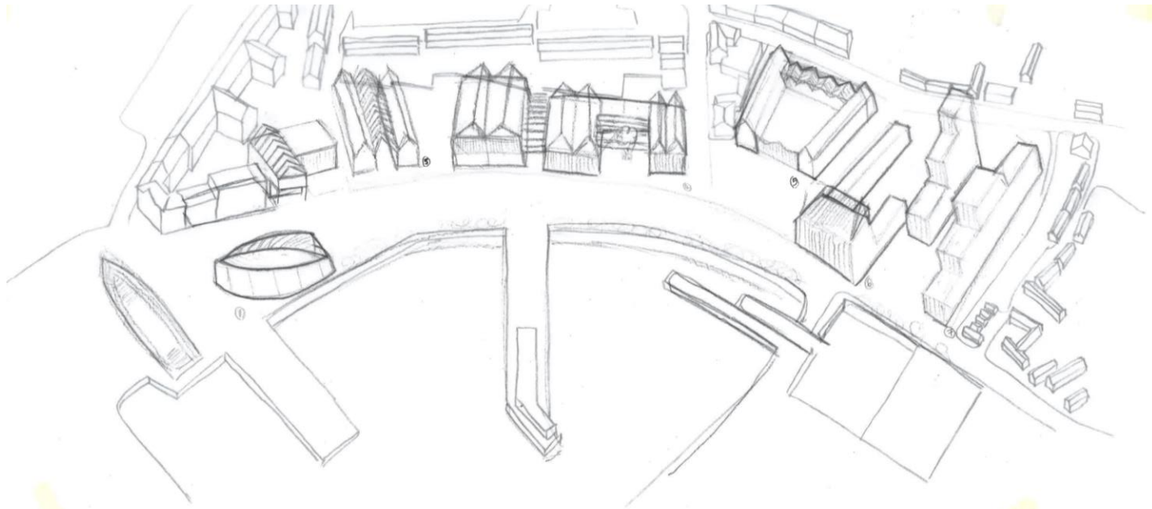
DEFINING THE EDGE

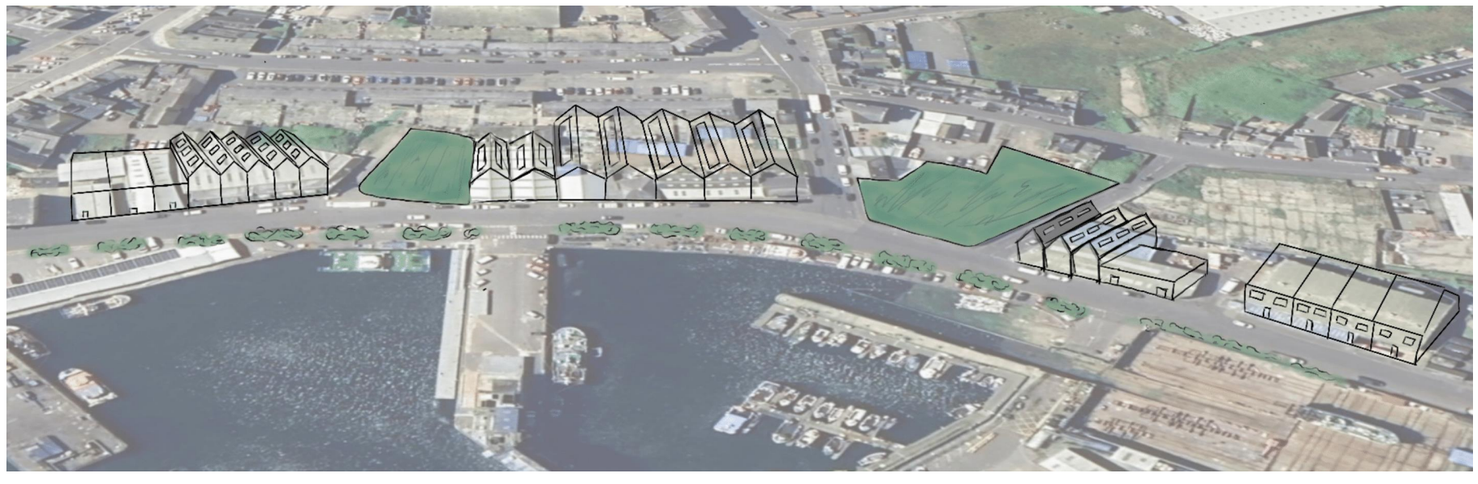


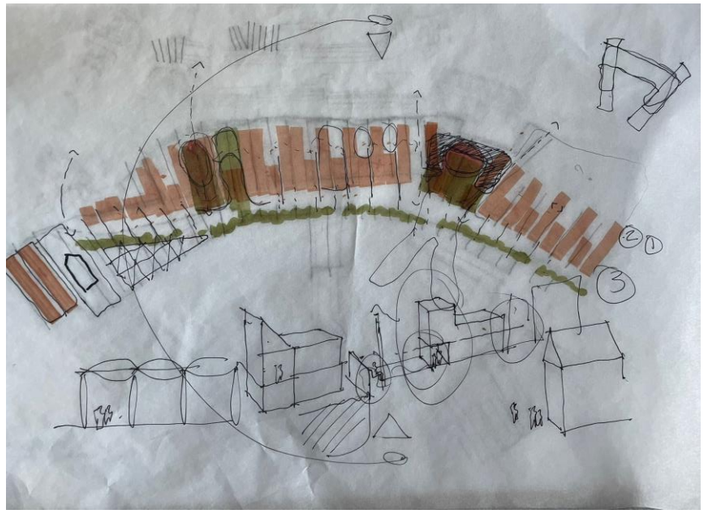
SITE SYNTHESIS



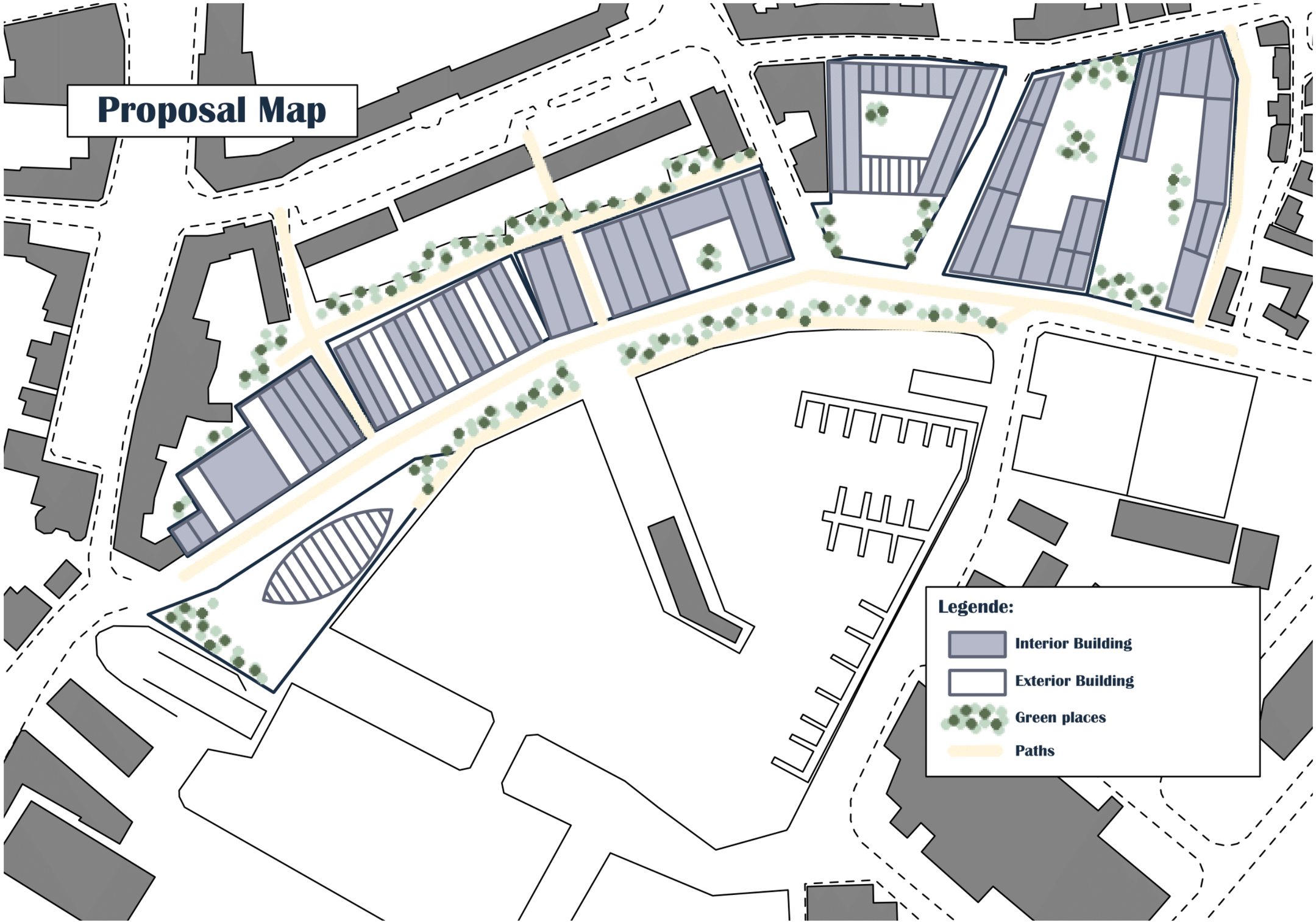
SITE SYNTHESIS



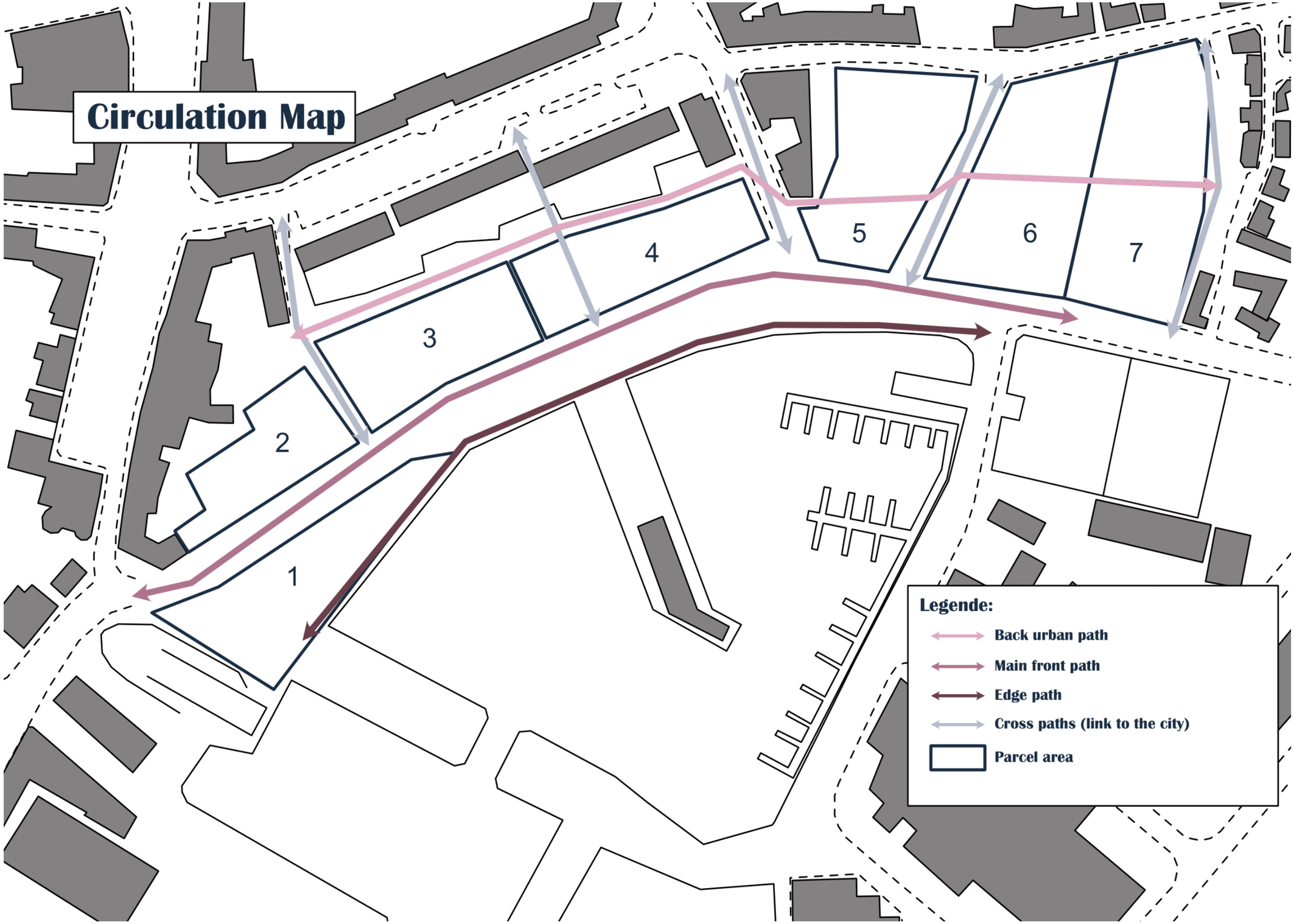




Proposal Map



Circulation Map



POSSIBLE BRIEFS

1. INVIGORATING THE INDUSTRY

- Fish/ Local Produce/ Crafts Market
- Culinary School
- Research Base
- Workers Accommodation
- Business School

2. CONNECT THE WATERFRONT

- Community Centre
- Pedestrianisation
- Community Kitchen
- Community Gardens
- Aquarium

3. INHABIT THE EDGE

- Housing Complex
- Hostel
- Affordable Housing
- Student Accommodation
- Short Stay Housing

4. CARING FOR PETERHEAD

- Multi-Purpose Centre
- Pharmacy
- Gathering/Events Space
- Rehab Facility
- Wellbeing Centre

MASTER PLAN PROPOSAL

BRIEFS + GROUPS

01. CULTURE MARKET + FESTIVALS
[AIMEE + MIKOLAJ]

02. SHORT STAY HOSTEL + FITNESS
[ELMA + HUGH]

03. MARINE RESEARCH FACILITY
[PASHARA + TEODORA]

04. RETAIL + HEALTH + ENTERTAINMENT + SUSTAINABLE POWER GENERATION
[ANTONIA + TEDDY + VICKY]

05. BUSINESS SCHOOL + OFFICES + STARTUPS
[AXELLE + PEGAH]

06. MULTI-GENERATIONAL HOUSING
[AARON M. + NEIL]

07. FISH/FARM MARKET + CULINARY SCHOOL
[AARON G. + SCOTT]

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08. GREEN SPACE

09. RELOCATION SITE FOR EXISTING SEAGATE INDUSTRY

10. GREEN SPACE

INITIAL MASSING

09

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LOVE LANE
SEAGATE
OCEAN ROSE
eyes open home at last my heart resides and beats in time